whem all remittances are to be unde, and addressed, relating to the pediciary conof the paper.

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HELIBERATOR

dice against Color .. How Removed. Prize Essay continued-translated for

ory of nations, there are no revolutions

heen long prepared and elaborated its. Seed confined to the earth does

mediately. It must have the need-

eller. Thus it is with ideas. In or-

rolution of 1789 was the result of the plal institutions, and of the ideas of sality scattered among the people by ers. The revolution of 1830 was by the fitteen years of the restora-tion of the restora-

race of the black race. As soon as the

to increase, it was sown in all minds;

judge of men aright, we must not

on the times, the events and the cir-

e descended in a right line from the

the plebeians? They were deemed by lew rabble, called by the most humili-

jected to the mere caprice and re of their lords. Rights they had none had good store. Doubtless if the vil-

had been negroes, the nobles of ould not have failed to attribute to their

ace and degradation in which they

he mother country opened her eves

nes. Order began to be more or less

From all parts of France came

fortunes, or flying from

nd the dibustiers, finding no more e seas of the Antilles, decided to lead adagricultural life. The population

ustice, with ruined gentlemen, and f poble families; and these latter

They regarded with contemp as; so they considered all the inhabi riched themselves by their industry, bles never lost the idea of returning, but

nies as a temporary sojourn only.

They preferred to form connections en of color, who could bring them some whom they could abandon under pre-

ney never were at a loss to find. It was

the communication with France was far

es lost to the Antilles from the hour

by the disdain of the nobles for their planters strove in vain for a remedy by

accepted this education willingly, as it was escorted by a heavy dow-

ove all, by title deeds. planters discovered at length the means of

g this repugnance, and of concealing the of their origin. Profiting by the saleable-fices and titles of nobility, they spent the their fortunes, nay sometimes ruined buy the title of marquis or baron, or

titles and distinctions, and the importance hed to them, by the multitude of edicts, or-

and regulations about the right to wear a sight to the designation of *Monseignieur* the right to certain seats in the churches,

ies the white class began to avenge upon of color the neglect itself had so long suf-the old nobility. It dared no longer think

ing itself with inulatioes, whose parents and its it had seen in slavery. On the other side, site women, whose self-love had been so often and, could not pardon it to the people of color, pulsosy came in, to augment the hatred of sites. The mulatioes in turn repaid their hamiltaness, and lampled at those unstarts.

terest, and laughed at those upstarts

resterday fulfilled the lowest functions of The animosity of both parties knew no But the administrators of the old colonial

ad become the counsellors of the ministhe taduence of the colonists, even in the

brought to bear upon their adversaries lery which would necessarily give them age. A series of ordinances, of ediets,

ons, each more humiliating than the and against the men of color. The oldest which testifies to the progress which the

against color had already made, is a letter r.dated Dec.26,1703. 'The king,' it says,

ave the letters of nobility of the Sieurs

that time the clergy, ministers of the ity, forgetting their mission, and making

We shall behold later still, more than

aghtful rapidity. It was then agreed in ad class, that all of African origin were

slaves, and that if, perchance, they re-

clavor of liberty, they ought to be grateful the whites, who might have refused it to its worthy of remark that, when an institu-

id upon a false principle is attacked, those

moment when philosophers were proclaim-

are the most oppressed in the colonies.

whose origin and previous lives they and; and as to the last, they had themmake their fortunes, and they prefer-

oning, but they

postles of colonial pride, refusing to

These new nobles were the onceive how proud of them were those who

aughters a brilliant education. nen, wrapped up in their titles, and gree-

to find ther

In what estimation were

only were wanting to stimulate

tion, if I may so express myself. agated slowly—slowly they creep into and when the stationary man opposes

shadow over the head of

ent, it is too late : consum-

CHAPTER II.

H. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor. ol. XII.--- NO. 40.

whatever degree. His Majesty therefore recommondated to should be an officer, or hold any employ in the colonies. Every thing tended to plunge the colored class in the deepest humiliation. It was reproached with servitude, the better to oppress it, and all sorts of privileges and distinctions were created in favor of the white class. A ministerial letter of the 14th March, 1741, announces to the administrators, that the king 'approves the usage among the officers, majors and commandants, of having weekly at their houses a negro or free mulatto of the regiment, to carry whatever orders they might have to give in the service. The least infringement of law, which in another country and under other legistation would have been punished simply by a fine, cost the man of color or the black his liberty. He saw it continually compromised by the efforts of the whites, and often had recourse to the tribunals to maintain what in a foreign country never would have been assailed. The colored class had, by alliances with the white class, become itself so white, that there might well occur confusion and mistake in cases where the origin of its members was unknown. It was necessary to prevent so great a scandal as this, and thereby recommendate to you not to favor, under any pretext, the alliances of the whites with the whites with the white white white with alliances of the whites with the white desired to maintain the prejudice which should forever divide the people of color and their descendants from the advantages attached to the whites. What an anathema! and that almost at the end of the eighteenth century! But one ceases to be astonished at it, on recollecting the epople in which it was pronounced. That was the set with the white alliances of the whites, and often the regiment, and that almost at the end of the eighteenth century! But one ceases to be alliances of the white it was the time descendants from the advantages attached to the whites. What an anathema! and that almost at the eligible white the white descendants

ncts between the affranchis or freemen, without expressing their class, as negroes, mulattoes, quadroons, &c. under penalty of six months suspension of their offices for the second. There was never need of coming to these extremes, for the order was always punctiliously executed up to 1830.

This delusion of prejudice was pushed so far, that in a time of scarcity the judge of police at the Cape, by a special ordinance of the 17th of April, 1762, forbade the bakers to sell bread to people of color, even free, under a penalty of 100 lives; though their consumption of the article was not great, and it was well known that they preferred the provisions it was well known that they preferred the provisions of the country. When the freemen were thus treat-ed, it may be judged what the slaves must have suffered. They had the laws of their masters, too, against them. If they disobeyed the former, they were punished by the latter; and sometimes they were obliged to disobey both. The slave who sold were punished by the latter; and sometimes they were obliged to disobey both. The slave who sold coffee or cotton, even by the order of his master, was whipped. He would have been equally punished had he disobeyed. He was not even permitted to choose a wife among the unfortunate beings given up like himself to slavery. On scarcely any of the plantations of the new world, says the Counted Custines, 'was the negro allowed this. His connection with the women was a concubinage subjected to the will of his tyratite. If a wlite ascertained that a negro woman had given her affections to a negro, he instantly forbade that negro to regard ned the alliance of the plebeians, that have nothing to blush for on their return

had not yet been expressed decisively in writing. - passion burst forth--let violence disturb him, and the The formula of it had not yet been given; but it was not slow to appear. An ordinance of M. Bory, dated slow to appear. An ordinance of M. Bory, dated slow to appear. An ordinance of M. Bory, dated sown interest to use the animal gently and kindly, 30th June, 1762, runs thus: 'Nature having established three classes of men, viz. the whites, the mixed bloods and the free negroes or mulattoes, this disposition shall hereafter be observed in the organization of the militia; so that under no name or pretext shall mixed companies ever be constituted of these different species.' Meanwhile how often were the different species.' Meanwhile how often were the colonies saved by these despised men! In this edict was the grand difference formally established. It was not, it is true, the institution of caste, properly so called, as it exists in India, for there castes are recruited from within themselves; while these newly established ones found their constituent elements elsewhere; but it was something which greatly resembled it, and which was no less humilisting—no less contrary to the progress of the his different species.' Meanwhile how often were the sent to one quarter of the globe, while he his ating—no less contrary to the progress of the huof one man being the property of his fellow-man—of
man mind. This difference subsists still in the slave
colonies, and will continue to subsist. To slaves,
being with an immortal soul should be bound to the

instance. Once started in the path of the wintes did not pause, and laws charac-the most odious tyranny succeeded each ested in its preservation never defend g, but they continually augment the err laws for its protection. Thus it tion unsullied. No—they almost all blash at the recollection. The student, whose honest father was determined that he should be educated,—is it often that he dares declare that he is the son of a ploughman or a handicraftsman? As long as wealth or the accident of birth shall be the sole titles to consideration, we shall see men who will brave all things to acquire the one, when the other is wanting to them. Since we see this now in civilized Europe, why should it have been otherwise in the new-born colonies? In like manner the mulatuces, seeing how obstinately prejudice pursued their race,—forgetting that if they differed from their enemies in color, they ought to differ also by their virtues and moral qualities,—despairing of ever becoming a part of the white class,—demanded letters-patent, which should declare them to have issued from the Indian race, to which were attached certain privileges, confirmed by a ministerial letter of the 7th January, 1767, which renewed at the same time the excluding of every individual of the black race from a participation in the noblesset. This attempt of the ca, and in other slave countries. The man a blood, free to-day, could not be sure of to-morrow. Formerly, the slave who touchsu-morrow. Formerly, the slave who touch-sol of the mother country, became free: he we deprived of this benefit. Formerly, the a who sheltered fugitive negroes were hable a sine; now they and their families were in pence deprived of their liberty. [Edict of 1600—letter of the minister to M. Ducuesse.] the year 1724, an edict forbade, the whites of year 1724, an edict forbade the whites of the contract marriage with the blacks. But not make the habits of a people. In 1744, es passed into the colony, hoping to mar-gaters with the rich planters, or with Eu-The first dared not unite themselves o make their fortunes, and they present of color who brought them lands and these causes prevailed at that epoch awa; but the jealousy and hatred of



OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD ... OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANKIND.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1842.

or to memora was unabled. It was not thereby people, white though they were, stood exposed to perpetuate the contempt that was to be attached to African descent. An order of 24th Sept. 1761, forbade the notaries and curates of parishes to register to acts between the affranchis or freemen, without except the affranchis or freemen, without except the second of the colonies, foreseeing the

At a meeting of the Irish Repeal Association, July, 1842, in reply to Mr. M Garahan, of Mobile, Ala-

The Lord Mayor said he felt it to be an imperaive duty to arise, after the speech of the highly re-spectable and reverend gentleman who had just conded. He was sorry that it was his duty to com-

that a negro woman had given her affections to a negro, he instantly forbade that negro to regard they were engaged, to offer them the sympathy and her, and a storm of blows became his portion until he had renounced her? The negro slaves were considered like the Roman slaves—domestic enemies. The strictest precautions were taken to prevent them from assembling together, even for the exercises of piety; and this prohibition afterwards his right upon force, he will always have recourse to force to maintain it.

Until this period, the white class had consumed force to maintain it.

Until this period, the white class had consulted only its pride and its hatred in oppressing the colored classes. It had only a confused idea of the system by which it was actuated; or rather its system have them so. (Loud cries of hear, hear.) But let colonies, and will continue to subsist. To slaves, being with an immortal soul should be bound to the agricultural and domestic labor—to mulattoes and free negroes, petty commerce and manual labor—to the whites, wholesale trade, the liberal arts, and public functions:—thus were formerly distributed the various occupations among the different colonisal classes. To-day all this is changed, and the free man, of whatever color, possesses all the rights this type of the substitute Oppressive laws were next imposed on the ministers, to prevent men of color from acquiring education. To allow them to cultivate the intellect was to allow them to equal the whites, and often to surpass them; and that was contrary to the interests, to the repose, and above all to the pride of the colonists. We can attribute only to the great influence they had acquired in France the following letter of the minister to the administrators, June 30, 1763, which forbids free negroes to visit France. 'Arrangements will shortly be made,' it is there said, 'for the expulsion of the free negroes who are in France.' These measures were in reality taken. The man of color could not be permitted to acquire, in the mother that the result of freedom to the slaves in America might be, and the danger which cexisted if it should take place, of what he (the Lord Mayor) abborred, for he ever would sanction the shedding of one drop of himman blood. He talked of violence, of the vengeance which the slaves would take upon their masters if they were liberated, and of their incapacity to attend to their own affairs, or to take care of themselves. If he (the Lord Mayor) had heard that doctrine propounded for the first time, coming as it could not be permitted to acquire, in the mother country, ideas of liberty.

An ordinance of the King, 30th April, 1764, 'ex-dence was that of description which was derived by An ordinance of the King, 30th April, 1764, 'expressly forbids men of color, free or slaves, to practise medicine or surgery, or any treatment of discases, under any pretext whatever, under penalty of the cases. They could not even be mamed officers of the companies exclusively composed of their brethren. These must be commanded by white officers.

A system, followed with so much perseverance, could not fail to bear fruit. The mulattoes themselves blushed for their color. This is by no means astonishing. In a country where there is an aristonishing. In a country where there is an aristonishing in the proposition of the slaves in the British origins; and there will be mother to give the mother than a bourgeoisie, the latter will, as much as possible, intrude itself upon the former, and, once admitted into it, becomes its most ardent defended to see, who are eager, as far as possible, to abjure it!

On the contrary, how few do we find among the workmen and laborers who have enriched themselves, and there will be nothing but confusion throughout the length and breadth of our multitudinous islands. All this will end in blood.' And though the parties did not openly say the abolition-tous islands. All this will end in blood.' And though the parties did not openly say the abolition-tous islands. All this will end in blood.' However the manne

the white families increased, and they hastened to adopt and improve upon all the prepossessions of the white planters.

Still, the men of color enjoyed some consideration. The order of the king, my master, is, that no inhabitant of mixed blood can exercise any office in the judiciary, nor in the militia. I will also that no inhabitant who shall marry with a negro or a mulatto good order not to diminish the humiliation, should be an officer, or hold any employ in the colonies. Every thing tended to plunge the colored class in the deepest humiliation. It was reproached with servitude, the better to oppress it, and all sorts of privileges and distinctions were created in favor. their own cotton, with which they clothed themselves, and if there was found a glitter around them, it was the produce of their own industry. (Hear, hear, and a laugh.) Not one of them could be found who was not perfectly able to take care of himself.— (Hear, hear.) Then as to the question of blood, if a revolution took place among the negroes, produced by their emancipation, he would give up the case if by those who him that one drop had been shed by those who had been shed —not a single case of violence had occurred, or of retaliation on their masters. O yes, they refused to take off their hats for those who were cruel to them. (A laugh.) But he stood there a historian of severity, and the assert-or of that fact in the presence of Europe and of America. (Cheers.) He proclaimed that instance of peace and good order among the negro population who were set free, and he defied any one to contradict him, or to show the least particle of vio-lence. No assault or outrage had been committed or a single drop of blood shed. (Cheers.) Were not the negroes in America the same race-we they not of the same class? And what fears could be entertained of them? Let it be recollected that entertained of them? Let it be recollected that when the experiment of emancipating the slaves in the British colonies was made, it was made under unfavorable auspices, because purchased by twenty millions of the public money, one farthing of which was not given to the negro but to his masters. They were insulted by the manner in which they received their freedom, because it was not given them as a right to which they were entitled, but purchased for them from their masters. Yet no crime was committed-no violence was resorted to-no blood was mitted—no violence was resorted to—no blood was shed; and oh! may the happy day arrive wher America shall be convinced of these truths, and be induced to follow the example of England. (Hear hear, and loud cheers.) She followed her 'bitte bad' example in the introduction of slavery in the first instance, (and England could not but blush a its continuance in that land)—nay, the American were almost coerced to introduce it: and that Eng land should have to answer for it was just before man and Divine Providence. But Ireland was free from the foul stain—for no one slave ship ever sail-

ed from any port in Ireland, except one which carried Irishmen themselves. (Cheers and laughter.) He (the Lord Mayor) sincerely hoped the Rev. gentleman was convinced he spoke to him with the atmost respect—that he was not the less grateful for his coming amongst them with the happy com-munication of which he had been the bearer—that he was not the less grateful for the support of the American friends of Ireland, if he kept back the expression of his feelings on the subject. (Hear, hear.) He perceived that the Rev. gentleman had alluded to a circumstance which was also reiterated in the American papers—that they, in their address for the abolition of slavery, called on the American people to join the abolitionists. Then the ill con-duct of the abolitionists is set forth, and the enemics out of the abolitionists is set forth, and the enemies of slavery in this country were censured for the part they had just taken. When he (the Lord Mayor) signed that address, he did not mean any particular party, much less one who would act improperly important sail from the ports of the free States to N. Oricans, of those whom they called their clients to have repart to so improper a proceeding. They did not usually both; and many of the packet ships carry a least one, and usually both; and many of the packet ships carry a least one. of those whom they called their clients to have recourse to so improper a proceeding. They did not mean to say by that phrase that the Americans ought to become what was termed 'abolitionists' in their land—they did not mean to say that they should join in any combination that would injure the property of man, but a combination which should have liberty for its object, and morality, truth, and purity of motives as its aim. (Loud cries of hear, hear.) Man ought not to be a slave! God had mixed and implanted in his soul, equality at his birth. All were born in the same nakedness and subject to the same infirmities—no distinction existed at that moment between the peer and the peasant, and both would descend with the same inanition to the grave. He would struggle there against every description of descend with the same inanition to the grave. He would struggle there against every description of tyranny and despotism wherever he found it to exist; he would struggle to bring men to a constitutional equality, not to that equality which did not recognize rank or station, but to that place and equity known to the law, and to which he was entitled. (Cheers.) That equity which entitled a servant to hire with a master, and go away at the expiration of his period of service, if he chose to do so—that equity which enabled the laborer to receive the wages he was justly entitled to for his labor, and to discharge himself if that were not paid, or if he must go to the calaboose, and they are not always the ence, because it is sometimes difficult to find white cooks and stewards; and they are not always the cooks and stewards; and they are not always the ence, because it is sometimes difficult to find white cooks and stewards; and they are not always the ence, because it is sometimes difficult to find white cooks and stewards; and they are not always the ence, because it is sometimes difficult to find white cooks and stewards; and they are not always the ence, because it is sometimes difficult to find white cooks and stewards; and they are not always the ence, because it is sometimes difficult to find white cooks and stewards; and they are not always the ence, because it is sometimes difficult to find white cooks and stewards; and they are not always the ence, because it is sometimes difficult to find white cooks and stewards; and they are not always the ence, because it is sometimes difficult to find white cooks and stewards; and they are not always the ence, because it is sometimes difficult to find white cooks and stewards; and they are not always the ence, because it is sometimes difficult to find white cooks and stewards; and they are not always the each follows.

But suppose the master of a vessel, finding it impossible to get a white cook or steward, determines to take a colored one, as heretofore—a colored, or —that equity which enabled the laborer to receive the wages he was justly entitled to for his bloor, and to discharge himself if that were not paid, or if he could improve his condition. But the slave gave up his labor to others—he was the property of others; and come what would, he haded slavery in all its forms—he would never truckle to others, or yield up the detestation in which he held it. (Cheers.) He would insult no man, but his heart was devoted to liberty, and so long as slavery existed in any quarter. liberty, and so long as slavery existed in any quarter ment. of the globe, he would be found among the ranks of its bitterest and most decided enemies. (Loud cheers.)

SELECTIONS.

the State of Louisiana, to which we beg leave to

sees.' The first section we copy entire:—

Sec. 1. Be is enacted, &c., That from and after the time specified in this act, (Sept. 16, 1842.) no free negro, mulatto, or person of color, shall come into this State on board of any vessel or steamboat, as a cook, steward, mariner, or in any employment on board said vessel or steamboat, as a possenger; and in case any vessel or steamboat, as a possenger; and in case any vessel or steamboat shall arrive in any port, or harbor, or landing on any river of this State, from any other State or foreign port, having on board any such free negro, mulatto or person of color, the harbor master, or other officer having charge of such port, or any person or persons residing at or near said landing, shall forthwith notify the nearest judge or justice of the peace, in the parish in which said port or harbor or landing is situated, of the arrival of said vessel or steamboat shall structure of steamboat; whereupon the said judge or justice of the peace shall immediately issue a warrant to apprehend and bring every such free negro, mulatto or person of color, he shall forthwith commit him or her to the parish jail, there to be confined autilistic or person of color, and the execution of said warrant, by bringing before him such free negro, mulatto or person of color, and the execution of said warrant, by bringing before him such free negro, mulatto or person of color, and the execution of said warrant, by bringing before him such free negro, mulatto or person of color, and the execution of said warrant, by bringing before him such free negro, mulatto on person of color, and the execution of said warrant, by bringing before him such free negro, mulatto or person of color, and the court, and to give the required bond, he shall be ready to proceed to sea, or to her place of destination, when the master or commander of such negro, mulatto or person of color, and the proprietors of any stage, or railroad, and to take the proceed of the peace, take and carry away out of the State proceed t Sec. 1. Be is enacted, &c., That from and after

to imprisonment for life.

Sec. 5th makes it the duty of harbor masters and wharfingers in New-Orleans, to report to the Recorder the arrival of any vessel having a free negro on

Sec. 6th Imposes upon any person violating the provision of this act, a fine not exceeding \$200 for the first offence: and for the second, imprisonment for not more than six months, and a fine not exceeding

\$1000.

Sec. 7th imposes a fine not to exceed \$200, upon any person who shall employ, or entertain as boarder

The remaining sections, eight in an, relate to the other purposes amed in the title to the act, and do not particularly concern us at the North.

We might submit this specimen of southern jus tice, without a word of comment, to the indignation of every man who ever prided himself upon being the citizen of a free republic, or read the Constitu-tion of the United States, or who believes in the rights of man. The utter violation of every principle of justice which the act authorizes and en glaring and obvious to require to be pointed No man will advocate its justice, whatever he

may think of its policy. The only view we care to take of it at present, regards its unconstitutionality. By the second section of the fourth article of the Constitution of the United States, it is declared that, the citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privi-leges and immunities of citizens of the several States. If this means anything, it means that the citizens of Massachusetts shall be entitled, on arriving in Louisiana, to all the privileges and immunities which belong to a citizen of Louisiana. If so, then a State Legislature has no right to passa law, making a discrimination between its own citizens and citi-zens of another State of the Unicn, to the disadvantage of the latter. In Massachusetts, the colored man (we do not say free colored man, for all our citizens are free) is as much a citizen as a white man—has the same right to acquire, alienate and enjoy property—may exercise the elective franchise, and is eligible to any office. But if his occasions call him to Louisiana, of what avail is his citizen-ship of Massachuselts there? He may show that he is a free man in his own State, but, so far is this from offering him any immunity, it constitutes rather a crime, or, at least, a fact punishable as a crime. He must go to the calaboose—somebody must give bond for his expenses, and to take him out of the State, or else he is hurried out at the State's expense or his own. Such are the indignities to which a free citizen of Massachusetts is liable in a sister State. Ought we to feel it any less because only a colored citizen is exposed to

them? And why? Nor can it be replied, with any justice, the colored citizen need not go to Louisiana, nor argued that the law, though oppressive, is of little practical importance. If it were of no practical importance, it would be an insult to all the free States, and a disgrace to Louisiana. But its practical operation will work very considerable injustice, and great in-convenience and loss to large numbers of persons Among the few employments exercised by colored men, (be the reason what it may,) those of cook and steward of our ships are among the most common and important. Probably five-sixths of the ships which sail from the ports of the free States to N. Orleans,

It may be, that the citizen of a free State who (Loud should be imprisoned under this statute, would have a remedy at law. He might, perhaps, sue out his writ of habeas corpus, returnable before the Judge of any Court of the United States; and were that judge From the Boston Courier.

Beauties of Stavery. Rights of Citizens of the Pree States.

The following is an abstract of a recent statute of the State of Louisiana to which we have leave to the State of Louisiana to which we have leave to the State of Louisiana to which we have leave to the State of the more of the mor

It would be well if some of the merchants of our the State of Louisians, to which we beg leave to call the attention of our readers, that they may feel the full force of the often repeated remark, the North has nothing to do with slavery. It is entitled, the Mac more effectually to prevent free persons of color or from entering into this State, and for other purposes. The first section we copy entire:—

It would be well if some of the merchants of our city should co-operate to bring the constitutionality of this law before the courts of the United States, that the principle may be settled, once for all, whether it is in the power of a State to exclude from its limits any class of citizens of another State, under severe penalties, or at the cost of submission to the merchants of our city should co-operate to bring the constitutionality of this law before the courts of the United States, that the principle may be settled, once for all, whether it is in the power of a State to exclude from its limits any class of citizens of another State, under severe penalties, or at the cost of submission to the severe penalties, or at the cost of submission to the most humiliating terms.

In the meantime, we offer to the consideration of

AGENTS.

A G E N T S.

Maine.—A. Soule, Bath.
New-Hampshire.—N. P. Rogers, Concord;—William Wilbur, Dover;—Leonard Chase, Milford.
Vernost.—John Bement, Foodstock;—Rowland T. Robinson, North Perrisburg.
Mass acturerts.—Moses Emery, West Newbury;—C. Whipple, Newburyport;—Isane Stearns, Norton;—Luther Boutell, Groton;—W. S. Wilder, Fitchburg;—J. T. Everett, Princeton;—J. Church, Stringfield;—Joseich Hayward, Salem;—John Levy, Lowell;—Joseich V. Marshall, Dorechester and vicinity;—Richard C. French, Fall Piver;—J. B. Sanderson, New-Bedford;—J. M. Wilder, Hanver;—Isane Austin, Nantucket;—Elins Richards, Weymouth;—B. P. Rice, Worcester;—Wim. C. Stone, Watertown;—A. Bearse, Centreville;—Israel Perkins, Lynn;—E. Bird, Taunton;—B. Freeman, Brewester;—R. F. Wallcut, Dennis:—George O. Harmon, Haverhill;—Joseph Brown, Andover;—Joseph L. Noyes, Georgetown;—John Clement, Townsend.

[T] For a continuation of this list, see the last page last column.]

J. BROWN YERRINTON, Printer.

WHOLE NO. 613.

From the Voice of Freedom W. L. Garrison --- Vt. Chronicle, &c.

Some of the readers of the Voice may think from my remarks respecting the battery opened upon W. L. Garrison, as in part published this week, that I am for discussing the Sabbath, Church, and Ministry questions in this paper. I can assure you that such is not my intention, and furthermore, that the members of the Executive Committee do not understand this to be the organ for discussing the merils of either of the above questions. The reason of my naming Mr. Garrison as being attacked, is, because he seems to be more conspicuous and more dreaded he seems to be more conspicuous and more dreaded by some men than any other man, and because he seemed to have been selected by the editors of the Chronicle as the representative of at least a goodly number of abolitionists. And it is not necessary goodly number of abolitionists. And it is not necessary to name more than one man on each side, to get at a principle. For if Nathaniel E. Johnson (editor of the N. Y. Evangelist) were to be shut out from lecturing in behalf of the slave, by those who cannot subscribe to the thirty-nine articles of faith, as adopted by Presbyterians, because of his belief, then, we have a rule of action laid down, by which all other Presbyterians must be judged. So on the other hand, if W. L. Garrison, or any one else, who other hand, if W. L. Garrison, or any one else, who does not think and act quite orthodoxy enough, to suit the first, in turn they must be debarred the use of all the meeting-houses belonging to those denominations which call themselves Evangelical or Orthodox. I think it is high time this principle was investigated. If it be true that Mr. Garrison is an infidel, as he has frequently been called, then just bring on your Bible, and show his infidelity in such bring on your Bible, and show his infidelity in such a clear light that the people will see it, and I'll engage that he will trouble people but little more on those points. I know W. L. Garrison comes out strong against many points of doctrine long held by many others, and I am willing those opposed to him should deal in as strong language back, if they think duty requires, in discussing the different points of doctrine; but am not willing that either should shut the other out. from pleading in behalf of the slave the other out, from pleading in behalf of the slave But one great and strong reason I believe, why some are now battling the ministers and churches, and even the observance of the first day of the week and even the observance of the ina day in the week as a divinely instituted Sabbath—a day more holy than others—is, that formerly the mass, and now many who profess to be ministers of Jesus Christ will not plead the cause of the slave, while they hold in christian fellowship the slaveholder; neither will they consent to have their houses of worship used by those who are ready to present the claims of the bondmen, be the lecturers of ever so orthodox sentiments, but they must be driven to the court sentiments, but they must be driven to the coint house or school house in order to be heard, and then if they wish to address the people on the Sabbath, they are told that that is not the proper time—it is too holy a day for this business. The members of churches who are desirous of attending such meetings while their ministers preach, are told that the Sabbath should be occupied in preaching religion, and that it is their duty to hear their minister; instead of running away to hear the abolition quesing the sabbath should be occupied in preaching religion. instead of running away to hear the abolition ques-tion discussed. How valid their reasons are, I leave

From the New-Bedford Mercury.

to others to decide. I rejoice to know that the op-position to anti-slavery is subsiding, and I trust those who have got on the right side will not com-

The Poles and the American Slaves. The Poles and the American Slaves.

Friend Andros: Noticing in the Register of this morning, an article upon the lectures of Major Tochman, just concluded in this town, upon the subject of Poland, and the subsequent action of sundry citizens thereon, I could not help contrasting it with the recent anti-slavery meeting held here, and asking myself this question: Is that true philanthropy which manifests itself only in minor objects abroad, while it neglects those of the utmost importance at home? A Thompson can be mobbed out of the country for asking us to do a simple act of the country for asking us to do a simple act of of the country for asking us to do a simple action justice to our own countrymen, one hour of whose sufferings is more intolerable than years of Poland's oppression, while a *Tochman* can enlist the sympathies of the clile of the town for a foreign nation. I would not, if I could, lessen the sympathies of any one for a single individual, much less for that oppressed people. But why is it that we should feel so much for the poor Poles, and so little for the poor Americans, the poor despised and down-tradden Americans, the poor roles and so time for the poor slave? Paragraph after paragraph, editorial after editorial, can appear in the papers in praise of the philanthropy of a Tochman, while those self-sacrificing apostles of liberty, Foster, Rogers, Remond, and others, were not noticed at all by the press, dur-ing those meetings. Although not noticed by the press, they did not escape the notice of at least one gentleman of property and election gentleman of property and standing, who said that one of the most devoted of the speakers ought to be whipped through the town; and upon this 'suggestion, a mob was raised. Was that a 'suggestion' that embodied the feelings of the citizens of this town? I hope not. I would therefore 'suggest' that tions passed at Mechanics' Hall be ed so as to read.

Resolved. That we have listened with great pleasure and interest to the thrilling lectures of that no-ble, that talented man, Charles L. Remond, upon

American slavery and prejudice against color.
Resolved, That as Americans, in the enjoyment
of free institutions, purchased in part by the valor
and blood of Apricans, who stood shoulder to shoulder with the heroes of our revolution, we can never cease to regard with great interest, the history, the

cease to regard with great interest, the history, the noble struggles, the patient endurance of the damning wrongs inflicted upon our colored brethren.

Resolved, That we honor and admire the self-sacrificing philanthropy and zeal of those anti-slavery lecturers who have lately visited our town, and sympathize with them for sufferings and wrongs in flicted upon our colored brethren, one hour of which is more intolerable than years of Poland's oppression, and they have our warmest and most cordial wishes for the recovery of their inalienable rights and liberties. and libertie

Resolved, That it is well the free States should receive correct information relating to slavery and the condition of the South, which Charles L. Remond and his co-laborers are so well qualified to give; and we tender to him and to them our thanks for the gratification which they have afforded by their lectures, and bid them 'God speed' in their disinter-ested, benevolent, and patriotic labors.

Resolved, That these resolutions be cated to Charles L. Remond, signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in the papers of this RIGHT.

September 2.

The Hancock and Washington Association of Universalists vs. Slavery.

At a session of the above Association, held at Machias, the 14th and 15th inst. the following resolution was adopted by a unanimous vote:

Whereas, in reference to those of our brethren whom God has created with a color different from our own, a professed preacher of Universalism has recently and publicly declared, that 'if that is the gospel of universal love which will render all human kind eventually holy and happy, we plainly say that we have not so learned Christ, and we shall not

that we have not so learned Christ, and we shall not receive it from any body else? we put our veto upon such a ruinous and ungodly principle: Therefore, Resolved, That we on our part, in the name of the common Father and Saviour of all, do solemnly repudiate such a maining and limiting of the gospel of Christ, as iniquitous in itself, as slanderous and subversive of our principles; and further, as tending to foster that prejudice which already exists in the community, shutting out our colored brethren from the rights and privileges of society; and aiding to perpetuate that slavery which is the curse of the land.

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Essex County A. S. Society.

Pursuant to notice, a quarterly meeting of the Essex County A. S. Society was held in West Newbury, in the vestry of the Orthodox (Mr. Edgell's) Society, commencing on Thursday, Sept. 22d, at Society, commencing 1-2 o'clock, A. M.

The meeting was called to order by Richard Hood, of Danvers, one of the Vice Presidents. Opportunity for prayer was given, and a season of si-lence observed. The minutes of the last meeting were read. The President, Wm. Bassett, of Lynn, having then arrived, entered upon the duties of

Voted, That a Committee of three be appointed

on finance.

The following were chosen said committee, viz:
Richard Hood of Danvers, Addison Davis, Gloucester, and Wm. Ashby, Newburyport.

Voted, That all persons present, or who may be present, be invited to participate in the discussions

this meeting. The subjoined letter from Charles Lenox Remond was, on motion, read, and ordered mexicon with the proceedings of this meeting. [For this letter, see a succeeding column Benjamin Sargent of Chester, N. H. offered th

following resolution, which was discussed by the mover, Addison Davis, Gloucester, Abel Tanner, Rhode-Island, James Boyle, Ohio, and Wm. Jenon, which was discussed by the kins. Andover

kins, Andover:

Resolved, That our civil and religious institutions are alike the firm and uncompromising supporters of American slavery; and that, so long as
they are suffered to exist, the slave must wear his they are sourced to exist, the slave must wear his chains, and our common humanity continue to be degraded, defrauded, and trampled upon by a hypocritical church, and a bigoted aristocracy.

Adjourned to 1 1-2 o'clock, P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Met pursuant to adjournment.

The resolution under discussion at time of adurnment, was laid upon the table. James Boyle presented the following:

1. Resolved, That it be recommended to the

charches which are disposed to take an unequivoca and consistent position in relation to the slave-hold-ing politics and religion of this nation, that they are such resolutions as the following:

1. Resolved, That we will withdraw the right hand fellowship from all individuals who vote for the candidates of the great pro-slavery political parties, and from those churches that retain those individuals

2. Resolved, That we do not regard the Methodist Episcopal church as a church of Christ, but as a synagogue of Satan, while she retains slaveholding

synagogue of Satan, while she retains stateboung and pro-clavery within her bosom.

3. Resolved, That we do not regard the Baptist churches, who hold connection with the Baptist Triennial Convention, or who contribute to the Baptist Board of Missions, as christian churches—because they hold connection with that 'Mother of Harlots,' which makes merchandise of slaves and

uls of men.

4. Resolved, That we will not hold christian fellowship with the Presbyterian churches, who stand connected with either the Old or New School Presbyterian General Assemblies, or who contribute to the Presbyterian Board of Missions, because they are the companions of thieves, and partakers with

wholesale adulterers, by sustaining slavery.

5. Resolved, That we will not recognize the Episcopal church as a church of Christ, because she has nade herself, by her slaveholding and pro-slavery, a den of thieves'—a legitimate daughter of the Mother of abominations.

6 Resolved. That we will not hold christian fellowship with those Congregational churches, who hold connection with the Massachusetts General iation, which is in full fellowship with, and re ceives delegates from, the unprincipled slaveholding Presbyterian General Assemblies; that we will fellowship those churches which settle or retain as their pastors, pro-slavery men—which retain slaveholders or pro-slavery members in their com-munions—which invite slaveholding or pro-slavery clergymen to act as members of ordaining or i ng councils, or councils to settle church diffithat we will not hold fellowship with cuttees; that we will not hold relieveship with churches who contribute to the funds of an inhuman pro-slavery and slaveholding American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions—because they make themselves, by these acts, 'habitations of devils, holds of every foul spirit, and cages of every unclean and hateful bird.

7. Resolved, That we will deny to all churches the character of christian, who hold connection either directly or indirectly with Andover, Prince ton Middletown Hamilton, and all other Theological Seminaries, whose Professors, like Moses Stuart Dr. Woods, Drs. Miller, Hodge, Kendrick, &c Acc. who teach a slaveholding, slave-breeding, and slavery-perpetuating theology—who contribute to the support of such Seminaries, or receive ministers from such dens of death and hell.

8. Resolved, That we will withhold all christian b. Resolved, That we will winded at the least the negro pew, who thus practically teach men to hate God and man, and originate all the mobs against the colored people, drag them from their homes, hunt for their blood, and murder them in New-York, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, St. Louis, &c.

9. Resolved. That we will not r churches as churches of Christ, who close their doors against the cry of God's poor, and whose min-

ters do not open their mouths for the dumb.

The resolutions were then laid upon the table, for the purpose of appointing the place for holding the next Convention of the Society.

Voted, That said Convention be held in Essex.

The resolutions, after being discussed by James Boyle, were haid upon the table, for the purpose of hearing the report of the Finance Committee. The chairman of the Committee having tendered his report, the resolutions were again taken up, and further wed by Sargent, Joseph L. Noyes of George-Wm. Jenkins of Andover, Hood and Boyle, and adopted, and the following in connexion there

10. Resolved, That as uncompromising abolitionists, we have the right to demand of all churches who claim to be anti-slavery, that they no work to abolish slavery than to remove any other sin, inas-much as it involves more crime, more misery, more heathenism, more savageism, more loss to body and soul, than any other sin committed in this land. Noah Jackman, of Newburyport, introduced the

annexed resolution, which, after discussion by J. N. Jackman of Newbury, Tanner, Worthing of Danvers, Sargent, Noyes and Benj. Emerson of Haverhill, was adopted:

Resolved, That the professed friends of the slave. who are loud in their condemnation of the corrupt pre-slavery political parties, and yet continue their connection with the pro-slavery churches, show conclusively that (like the meeting-house corporation which they belong) they are hypocritical in their pretensions—the enemies of God and humanity. The following resolutions were offered by Addi-

1. Resolved. That whereas, American slaves

is sustained, by both the ecclesiastical and political institutions of this country, it becomes the imperious duty of abolitionists to direct their attacks with the utmost vigor against them.

2. Resolved, That love to the slaveholder and

2. Resolved, I nat love to the stavenough and his apologist demands of abolitionists, that they should denounce them, in the name of humanity and humanity's God, as guilty of the worst of crimes that it is possible for man to perpetrate upon his

Resolved, That the nomination to the highest office in the gifts of this people, of HENRY CLAY, that monster of a slaveholder and duellist, shows that the public sentiment of this country is alarmingly corrupt; and that such a nomination deserves, ingly corrupt; and that such a nomination deserves, and will meet with, the execration of every friend of the human race.

The following was presented by Abel Tanner: Resolved, That they who embrace the religion by the sectarian organizations of this country, receive to their souls th country, receive to their soms the poison of special death, and, consequently, cannot sympathise or cooperate with the spirit and principles of anti-slavery; therefore, it is the duty of abolitiontsts to labor, in all christian ways, to prevent their fellow-men and thus committing

from drinking in such poison, and thus committing suicide on the life of God in the soul. The following were introduced by James Boyle : 1. Resolved, That no intelligent abolitionist can consistently vote for any candidate of either of the great pro-slavery political parties, because, as parties, they are necessarily, from their very organi-zation, incorrigibly pro-slavery. Whoever, there-fore, votes for any candidate of these parties, sanctions these parties as such, puts his political influ-ence into their hands, and in some form votes for

2. Resolved, That no intelligest abolitionist can | consistently regard himself as a constituent of this slave-holding, slave-supporting, slave-breeding slave-trading, and slavery-perpetuating government —that he cannot vote for any man who, when elected, will have to take the oath to support the Consti-tution of the United States, nor hold any office him-self which obliges him to take such oath.

Voted, That the meeting be continued to-morrow. Resolutions presented by A. Davis were then taken up for consideration. No. 1 adopted. No. 2 discussed by Sargent and Davis and adopted. No. 3 discussed by Davis and Tanner. The meeting then adjourned to meet at 6 1-2, P. M.

EVENING SESSION. Convened pursuant to adjournment. lutions which have been Voted. That all the reso

resented now come up for discussion.

Discussion resumed by Davis, Tanner, and Boyle. Voted, That the resolutions be separately adopt.

Resolution No. 3, presented by A. Davis, was Resolution offered by Abel Tanner was next Resolutions Nos. 1 and 2, offered by James Poyle,

ere then further discussed by Davis and Boyle. Adjourned to 9 1-2 o'clock to-morrow morning. FRIDAY-MORNING SESSION. Convened agreeably to adjournment.

The meeting opened by singing an anti-slavery

The resolutions under discussion at time of adnment were laid upon the table. The following lution, presented by Richard Hood of Danvers, at the annual meeting, was called up for considera-

Resolved, That this Society will never again pay money to any body of men professing Christianity, for the use of their houses to hold our meetings in. After remarks from Boyle, Hood and Davis, James Boyle moved to amend by adding 'except for lights, fuel, and the services of the Sexton,' which amend-has placed himself in deadly hostility to the antiment was accepted by the mover of the resolution.

y, and Osgood G. Boynton of Haverhill. vords, to any body of men professing Christianity, its pro-slavery editor; an editor who is ever and ords, 'for meeting houses,' which amendment accepted, and the resolution, as amended, was adopt-

meeting opened by singing an anti-slavery

Resolution No. 1, of the series presented by James

Boyle, was then, on motion, taken up, and, after being sustained by him, was again laid upon the table, and the subject of Finance introduced. Remarks from James Boyle, Jenkins, Boynton,

e following resolution was then presented by A. D. Pillsbury of Georgetown, and ado Resolved, That it be recommended to the several towns in this county to collect funds, and hold them in readiness to be contributed to lecturers, as they come among us, as they have no other resource to rely upon—the State Society having laid upon them the responsibility of collecting their own salaries.

Voted to take up resolution No. 1. Discussed by Tanner, Davis and Boyle.

Presidents, was called to the chair. ed by Tanner, Davis and Boyle.

Voted to take up resolution No. 2, and that resolutions Nos. I and 2 be laid upon the table, to be taken up at the next meeting of the Society. Voted, That when we adjourn, we adjourn sine

Voted, That the time for holding the next meetng of the Society be referred to the Board for de-

James Boyle introduced the following resolution: from cars, stages, omnibuses, schools, seminaries,—
from mechanic, mercantile and professional employments—manifested in the Jim Crow car—in the
mobs which have torn down their houses, driven
them from their homes, destroyed their property,
burnt down their meeting-houses and public halls,
mangled their bodies and mordered them—manimangled their bodies and mordered them—manifested in driving them into infidelity, into all sorts

several months in succession. At length, application, was made to the sequent has proved, about as
soulless,) in their boastful professions of anti-slavery
faith, and of sympathy for the slave. Having no
meeting-house to hold their meetings in, they applied for and obtained the use of the Town Hall;
and continued to hold their meetings in, they apmanifested in driving them into infidelity, into all sorts
several months in succession. At length, application, was made to the equal to the several months and the sequent manifested in the Jim Crow car—in the
more than a soulless, in their boastful professions of anti-slavery
faith, and of sympathy for the slave. Having no
meeting-house to hold their meetings in, they apmeeting-house to hold their meetings in they apmeeting-house to hold their meeting h of immoralities, into despair. Thus the churches teach men to hate God, to persecute men-teach their members to train up their children around their

weat, and unanimously adopted. Abel Tanner presented the su

prosecution against Thomas P. Beach and others, for lifting up their voice against the sin of oppression,

in their sectarian synagogue, have given another evidence that they are for slavery in spirit and character, and have showed to the world, in appealing that any other class of citizens apply for it for any to the sword of the State, to prevent them from bearing testimony against sin, that they should not obtained the Hall when brother Boyle was here, and be regarded as a church of Christ, but persecutors of the true friends of God and man. Voted, That the proceedings of this Convention be signed by the officers, and published in the Lib-

erator and Herald of Freedom Adjourned sine die.

WM. BASSETT, Pres. MARY P. KENNY, R. Sec.

The Smith School.

To the Editor of the Liberator: My attention has been called to several articles lately published in the Liberator and in the Courier, with the signatures of Clarkson, Enquirer, Wilberforce, Justice, and A Colored Man, respecting the condition of the colored race of people in Boston. Although the writers do not very distinctly define their positions, nor state their purposes, it is easy to be seen that they are arrayed in opposite parties, on the ground of Colonization and Abolition. On the main and moving question of the controversy, I am who, if a union of religious faith had been proposed, would have been dashed into as many fragments as only object, at present, is to correct some erroneous My attention has been called to several articles only object, at present, is to correct some erroneous there are sects which they compose. But on the views presented by Wilberforce, Justice, and the Views presented by Whentherson and The Colored Man, respecting the Board of School Committee of Boston, and the Smith School, instituted by the Board, for the education of colored children. So a motion was made at the meeting. That by the Board, for the education of colored children.

the sake of the cause of abolition, as well as for the sake of truth itself, that these gentlemen should not have taken a very different view of the Smith School, and the facts connected with it. If there he any one school in the city, which, more than any other, has received the fostering care of the School or that is said to exist even among thieves—to say other, has received the fostering care of the School or that is said to exist even among thieves—to say other, has received the fostering care of the School or that is said to exist even among thieves—to say other, has received the fostering care of the School or the sake of truth itself, that these gentlemen should not be spoken against in the Town Hall on Sunday! Now, had the Free Will Baptists possessed a tithe of the horizontal truth itself, that the said in the same to the town of Bath has passed a vote, in town-meeting assembled, that is in shall not be spoken against in the Town Hall on Sunday! Now, had the Free Will Baptists possessed a tithe of the horizontal truth its said to exist even among the result is said to exist even amon Committee within the last eight years, it is the ing abolitionists as a sect-they would never Committee within the last eight years, it is the Smith School; and if there be any one master in become a party to such meanness, though it were the city, who, possessing a full share of talent and accomplishment, has more than any of his fraternity devoted his energies to the elevation of his school, Sunday; so that this vote was, in effect, for their devoted his energies to the elevation of his school, he is the master of the Smith School. This gentlehe is the master of the Smith School. This gentleman was placed in the school eight years ago. I have occupied more space in relation to the When he entered upon his duties, he found in the school less than one-fourth part the number of scholars, and not one-eighth part the quantum of learning, that the school now presents. The quarterly reports of the examining Committee, during the whole course of his labors, show a regular increase think there is reason to believe, from recent development of their calar, in order to favor their clan; and I hink there is reason to believe, from recent development in the residence in relation to the processing the school of the sch

Disgraceful Proceedings in Bath.

Вати, Sept. 21, 1842. Bro. Garrison—I have thought it might not be uninteresting to the readers of the Liberator generally, to learn something of the progress of antislavery 'down East.' The great mass of the people of this place, and in fact, of the State at large, are covolered in the thick darkness of heathering. veloped in the thick darkness of heathen the true position which they sustain to the diaboli-cal system of slavery. My object in writing this nication is, to give as concise an acc the religious opposition, which anti-slavery has to contend with here in Bath, as I can. There are a few fanatics, incendiaries, and madmen, as have been termed by both Church and State, who have been endeavoring for years to scatter the truth among the people, and to form a correct public sentiment upon this great subject. But we were met, at the very threshold of our endeavors to arouse the methods of the public size of the series details the public size of the series details and the series details an public mind from its death-like slumbers, senseless, though popular cries, from g priest and artful politician- You will destr church !— 'You will dissolve the Union!' And they have opposed us at every stage of our efforts to get ect before the people, up to this date, wit nabated malignancy.

There are five meeting-houses here, but slavery

olds the keys of them all. No advocate for the three millions of down-trodden and spirit-crushed slaves in our laud, can gain admission into any of em. And this is not all. There are seven ligious organizations here, called churches, viz:two Congregational, one Calvinist Baptist, one Free Will Baptist, one Methodist, one Universalist, and one New Jerusalem Church. But in vain does the sighing and sorrow-stricken captive hold out his imhand to these professed followers of Christ for help. The groans and the wailings of the perishing bondman, that have been borne to them for these many long and tedious years upon every southern breeze, finds no sympathetic response fro they are exclusively engaged in saving souls. has placed himself in deadly hostility to the antislavery enterprise, from its commencement, (except the discussion upon the resolution, as amended, his prayers.) He has been, and still is, an active as continued by Jewett of Georgetown, Jenkins, and zealous supporter of that diabolical Colonization scheme, founded in wicked hate, against his equal to see the second of Georgetown, J. N. Jackman of Newburn of Hanchill. of their houses, and substituting the anon giving the abolitionists a murderous thrust with twas his pen, and seeking, on all occasions, when he re-dopt-fers to it, to place anti-slavery in an odious light.— Accepted, and the resolution, as similar the day of the Secondary of the S very had existed, in one form or another, from the earliest history, to the present time—the periods at which Africans were introduced into this and other countries, as slaves -- and that England, wicked England, continued to force the introduction of slav into this country, against the earnest wis olemn remonstrance of the colonists-and after eulogizing this nation to the skies, as being the first to lare the foreign slave-trade condemning slavery, in general, in pretty tolerably strong terms, and congratulating himself and con-gregation, that he had the courage to broach this delicate subject before them, and that they had the forbearance and candor to listen to the unwelcome theme-he proceeded to the second head of his discourse, which was to pour out a tirade of vituperative abuse and misrepresentation upon the heads of the earliest, most devoted and self-sacrificing friends of the perishing slave. He denounced them as inanner, Davis and Boyie.

The President, being then obliged to leave the ecting, Eliza J. Kenney of Salem, one of the Vice residents, was called to the chair.

Discussion conboth human and divine—as aiming to uproot, with one full swoop, all our civil and religious institutions; and grouped together all the horrors of the French revolution in one frightful aghostly ghosts; and then enquired of one frightful resemblage

they were willing that their firesides and homes, their

altars and their sanctuaries, should become the the

performance was doubtless got up for the purpose of ving non-resistance a thrust. The Free Will Baptist Society commences oper-Resolved, That the churches of this land, who retain the negro hatred which exists among us, and all its effects manifested in the expulsion of colored people Resolved, That the churches or the retain the resolved in the responsible for all the region hatred which exists among us, and all its effects manifested in the expulsion of colored people from cars, stages, omnibuses, schools, seminaries,— religious organization. They were as loud as bray-religious organization. into despair. Thus the churches tion was made to the selectmen, under wh the Hall was placed, for the use of it one Sunday, for brother Wright to preach in, while he was here, family altars, and at their tables, to hate the colored apon the christian method of treating enemies. The people—thus to hate God's workmanship, and hence Free Will[or rather self-will Baptists would be a more o hate God himself.

The resolution was advocated by Davis, Boyle and for the resolution was advocated by Davis, Boyle and for the rejudence, and unanimously adopted.

The resolution was advocated by Davis, Boyle and for the second of Selectmen, and by urging their claims as a religious society, and availing themselves of the prejudence. Abel Tanner presented the subjoined resolution, dice in the nimes of the Bell-which was sustained by Davis, Hood, Tanner, Noyes urer, succeeded in crowding us out of the Hall-Shortly after this, however, there was a town-meet-shortly after this contains the shortly after this contains the shortly after this contains the shortly after the shortly after the shortly after the shortly after this contains the shortly after Resolved. That the church which entered a civil motion, and carried it, as follows, viz.—'That the Selectmen be instructed not to grant the use of the Town Hall to any society, or class of individuals, wo or three times besides. But the pious Free Will Raptists had recourse to low and contemptible cunning and stratagem, to carry their points. They would engage some one of their numerous deacons, or some superannuated priest, to go and secure the Hall, and then to give it up to them to hold their meetings in as usual. But after brother Boyle came here, and unsheathed the sword of truth, and flung away the scabbard, and showed nothing but its na-ked, gleaming edge, and also a disposition and an ability to raze to the ground the false superstructures that artful and selfish secturies, superstitious and bigoted religionists, intolerant and hypocritical priests and professors have reared, and falsly called The school is represented to be in a low state of improvement—to be neglected by the Committee shand to be instructed by an unsuitable master; and the evidence on which these several representations rest, is the assertion of one or another of the three last mentioned writers. It is to be regretted, for last mentioned writers. It is to be regretted, for the sake of the cause of abolition, as well as for the benefit

of the classes. This progress of improvement is still unabated; and I trust it will continue to go the sects; and unless they can be unmasked, their

on, until it shall be found necessary to enlarge the present school-house, or—what I should prefer—to construct another.

I offer these remarks, Mr. Editor, not for the information of your readers in Boston, but for those at a distance. Our own citizens cannot be misled by the aspersions that I have noticed. They fully understand and duly anpreciate both the high value of creatend and duly anpreciate both the high value of the labors of our belong and infection, and derstand and duly anpreciate both the high value of the labors of our belong and the labors of our belong the sects; and unless they can be unmasked, their position is tenfold worse.

So you can form some idea, dear brother, from this imperfect sketch, of the formidable obstacle which to the progress of anti-slavery and gospel truth. the aspersions that I have noticed. They luny due of derstand and duly appreciate both the high value of the Smith School, and the worthy character of its master. ONE OF THE SCHOOL BOARD.

Boston Oct. 1, 1842.

with great success. He is a Hercules in this moral strife, and wields his club against the old monster and his pro-slavery allies with deadly effect. But more of him and others anon.

Yours for freedom and the right,

ROBERT BABB.

Men and Things. No. 1. THE QUAKER.

The Quaker is one whose christian character has recently experienced a very rude and singular at-tack from divers quarters. He has been accused of indifference to the cause of bleeding humanity and of having in general lost much of that print zeal, which once distinguished his sect. H recently had some opportunity to make observations upon his character, and to hear what might be offered in extenuation of his course, I beg leave to say a few words in his defence.

When the anti-slavery reform was commenced, the Quaker, guided by the instinctive sympathy of his soul, gave it his cordial support; but, in doing this, he fears he was 'running without being sent,' as more recent developements have taught him that he can have no unity with those who are struggling for the slave's release from the prison-house of opsion. His reasons for this view of the subject are several. In the first place, his sect has been tacked. He was formerly a constant reader of the Liberator, and day by day looked forward to the time of its weekly arrival with the deepest interest. Nay, he was accustomed to laugh, in a quiet way, with no small degree of satisfaction at the unceremonial manner in which bro. Garrison was accustomed to deal out reproof upon the heads of the Methodists, Baptists, Congregationalists, and others of the more worldly and unspiritual sects, which the Quaker regarded as unbaptized of the Holy Ghost. But when the Liberator fancied he had discovered some reprehensible short-comings in the Quakers, in any department of agriculture for which I may and had the unexampled hardihood to express his have demand or inclination. And the good friends views of their conduct, what marvel that an Israelite at Port Byron, who have found the pearl of freedom some reprehensible short-comings in the Quakers, and had the unexampled hardihood to express his indeed should feel horror-stricken to see an uncir-cumcised Gentile put forth his hand to steady the ork of God? For this reason, then, he deems himself entirely excusable for the course he has me recently adopted, in regard to the abolition ent ed in letterally as son e Friends, who have fallen into a hard, dark state of mind'—so much so, as to have been cut off by the brotherhood. The obmy heart. I was the more easily induced to make this place my residence, from the facts—(Ist.) The grof friends of Liberty party here are mostly opposed to ansurant and heartily coincide with us in the position that a pro-slavery sectarian is no more fit to receive the vote of abolitionists, than a pro-slavery. ector may observe here, that bro. Garrison's opin-on of the conduct of the Quakers smells strong of reason and common sense; but it may be readily swered, that as these attributes are both merely human, (?) they have consequently long since discarded by the 'more solemn and weighty Friends.' But the Quaker has other and stronger objections

to engaging in the anti-slavery enterprise. From its commencement until the present time, it has been attended, as it probably will be in time to come, attended, as it probably will be in time to come, with great agitation, and with the manifest disturbance of the case of many. This is evidently opposed to that quiet state, which, more especially of late, has been so highly esteemed among Friends. In regard to this latter position, it may be remarked, by some one ignorant of the established usage of the Quakers, that it seems like an inconsistency, that one pretending to so great a love for the quiet should have been, in some instances, so active in that one pretending to so great a love for the quiet should have been, in some instances, so active in the recent 'Harrison reform'—nay, should have suffered himself, in cases which might be specified, to be drawn by many pair of oxen, amid the noisy to one of mankind. I desired to be in the county over the should be restificated to be in the county over the should be restificated to be in the county over the should be restificated to be in the county over the should be restificated to be in the county over the should be restificated to be in the county over the should be restificated to be in the county over the should be restificated to be in the county over the should be restificated to be in the county over the should be restificated to be in the county over the should be restifiant. cheers of half-intoxicated partizans, all huddled to gether in a great wagon, to attend a log-cabin hur-rah, and should have given forth from under the ca-pacious awning of his broad brim, many a gracious smile of approbation upon the wicked and senseless tumult around him; and that, although this might have been the case only with some individuals, vet have been the case only with some individuals, yet their conduct was never condemned by the brother-hood—at least was never deemed by them, as anti-slavery has been, evidence of having fallen into 'a dark, hard state of mind.' But it should be remembered by such an ignorant carillor that the Times. bered by such an ignorant caviller, that the Tippe canoe gatherings, and the Tyler elections, (althtending to the support of slavery which is rather a noisy institution,) were merely po litical and worldly matters, and that the prevailing tone of sentiment among the Quakers demands total apathy of its friends only in relation to moral or religious questions; especially in reference to the ex-ertions of a few buffeted and unpopular individuals, to dry up the tear falling on the cheek of humanity, and to bind up the broken heart, into which the icy

cold finger of despotism has been thrust to snap twain its cords of affection and love. The Quakers have been complained of for refusing to open their meeting-houses for the accor n of anti-slavery lecturers. But this is no matbatton of anti-savery lecturers. But this is no mat-ter of surprise, since the abolition question has, of late, been too often dragged into politics, which Friends have ever regarded as repulsive to the light within, and tending to stifle its silent monitions, speaking in the stillness of the soul. While speakng of other matters, the Quaker does not for ing of other matters, the Quaker does not forget to anism is from the same hell that gave being to slamention that he holds in utter abhorrence the converse of the converse o his friends did pursue a similar course, it was in rebuking men of this world, and not in reproving already held up a lunatic by some, infided by others, 'God's peculiar people,' nor in denouncing 'His (!) and fool by others. Well, these are all names I had peculiar institutions.' If this be not deemed a rea- rather bear than sectarian. But I shall neither be son sufficiently weighty, it may be added, that Friends do not feel themselves bound to follow any old precedent; nor is it reasonable that, in an age of improvement like this, the Quakers should be and raiment. I feel assured of it, because I feel as with me, and I feel strong in Him. I am not ashamed to work to place the state of improvement like this, the Quakers should be prevented, by a superstitious adherence to old forms, from carrying on their favorite system of quiet to a din gray and a that, and feel myself a man and a state of perfection. The Quaker acknowledges that Christian, free and unfettered. The dignity and state of perfection. The Quaker acknowledges that he voted for S. W. King to be Governor of Rhode-Island, notwithstanding all his horror of politics; I hope by working steadily with my hands, to be but this was only at a peculiar emergency, when the State was in danger; and if it be true that he twice during the week, and shall try to light up the but this was only at a peculiar emergency, when the State was in danger; and if it be true that he backed out, and left the Governor without his assistance at the very time when it was most needed, yet it should be kept in mind that he helped instate ing in office, not that he might fight or raise arbut merely that he might m of the Charte

f the Charter party by civil means. So much I offer in defence of the Quakers at the present time. If need be, I may continue my

New-Bedford and Taunton Rail-Road. NEW-BEDFORD, Sept. 26, 1842.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON: Sir:-In my last, I promised to give you the facts in relation to the treatment of Mr. Richard Johnson and daughter, at the depot of the New-Bedford and Taunton branch road, which are sub-Bedford and Taunton branch road, which are sub-stantially as follows: When they got to the depot, they attempted to go into the 'long car,' which was and purer purposes of good will to man. The they attempted to go into the 'long car,' which was not filled. They were then met by that notable ligion of the country not only robs the Indian, enslaves the steps away, and prevented them from getting into the car, and told them to go into the other, pointing to the 'Jim Crow car.' Mr. Johnson remonstrated with him, and told him he had purchased his tickets, paid the same fare, and had the same right that other travellers had to select a seat to suit himself, and would not submit to be proscribed on account of color. He told him (Bird) that he had seen the most abandened and profligate characters take their seats in the 'long car' with the Reverend clergy and elite of our town, and he (Bird) did not obgy and etite of our town, and ne (bird) did not co-ject; but had meanly attempted to proscribe him on account of his color! To this timely and cutting rabuke, Bird made no reply. Mr. Johnson, and a large number of colored persons who loved equal rights, and would not submit to the petty tyrant's ctation, took a private conveyance, without thanks to the servants, or even the wealthy Quaker and director of that road, at whose instance it was stated at a public meeting, the 'Jim Crow' car is run There is a specimen of your free country! A re

spectable colored person is thrust into the Jim Crow car, while a drunken profligate is allowed to sit with the wives and daughters of our clite! Free country indeed, where a person is thrust here and there, and every where, merely on account of

town on Thursday of next week. And in no small degree do I regret my inability to comply, from prior I have stated, Mr. Editor, that the 'Jim Crow car engagements in New-Hampshire about the same I have stated, Mr. Editor, that the 'Jim Crow car' was placed on the road at the instance of a rich member of the Society of Friends, which was stated to be true in a public meeting recently held in this town. A member of the Society of Friends! I wonder whether the illustrious Print, if he were alive, would sanction such proceedings. A man professing to 'do unto others as he would that others should do unto others as he would that others should do unto him' countenancing such a proceeding. unto him, countenancing such a proceeding as this! Words are not powerful enough to express feeling sufficient interest to attend anti-slavery meetings, will also feel the disposition to become themmy indignation at such outrageous proceedings.— When, in the name of outraged Humanity, I ask selves the speakers, regardles of age, sex, or acquire in the name or ourselves ese proceedings cease to exist?
Yours for equal rights,
HENRY HURD. ments: I long to see the trader from the market, the shoemaker with his apron, the farmer with his homespun frock, the ploughman with his vest, the scafaring

Letters from J. N. T. Tucker. No. I.

ry politician. (2d.) Because, knowing my views to be against political parties, and that I had absolved my connection with the Liberty political party, they

my connection with the Liberty pointing party, were yet willing to co-operate with me in efforts to abolitionize the people, without demanding of me the least sacrifice of principle, or silence on any subject with the well-being of the cause. (3d.)

sect are fastened upon the minds and hearts of young Christians who desire to be public speakers, and who are required to pass through a seven or

which the pestiferous breath of this moral (?) or ec

clesiastical upas spreads its desolation, in order that

of freedom to all who are in Christ Jesus. Freedon

from the chains and penances of sect, and the dom-ination of her hireling priesthood. Freedom from

into fables, to give place to the superstitious dog-

matism of a corrupt and time-serving, hollow and empty Christianity. A Christianity proved to be opposed to Christ, because it tramples under its feet,

nd rejects from its heart, the first law of true reli

gion, loving man. A Christianity that annihilates impartial benevolence from the soul, and plants in

its stead a devilish, selfish, sect-loving partiality

the bodies and souls, consciences and rights of the

tianity to the heathen! A Christianity that proves itself to be from beneath, by dividing the body of its

itself to be from beneath, by dividing the body of its professed author! Yes, my beloved (but despised by false Christians) brother, I want to spend a few days of my life near this 'nursery of ministry and church;' and if God spares my life and health, like Jeremiah I shall utter the terrible predictions of the field of heaven against them. They mock my efforts now, and even some professed abolitionists,

who are tools to its despotic managers, have assured me I will starve to death in my present place, for the people cannot be brought to believe that sectari-

out its soul-inspiring face.

My sheet is full, so farewell, for the present.

DEAR BROTHER:

Your brother in bonds,

Letter from T. P. Reach.

My incarceration does not abate my interest for

the groaning bondman. Of this, your feelings will afford good proof when you remember the trials which have so constantly attended you, in your labors for his deliverance. These have fanned your

zeal, aroused your courage, and confirmed your faith. I glory in the cross of Christ, that the power

Letter from C. L. Remond.

The following is the letter from Mr. Remond, which

was read at the late meeting of the Essex County A.

8. Society, and voted to be published with the pro-

To the West Newbury Anti-Slavery Society:
ESTEEMED FRIENDS - Many thanks for your favor,

inviting my attendance at the meeting of the Essex

County Anti-Slavery Society, to be holden in you

NEWBURYPORT JAIL, Thursday.

The re-

T. P. REACH.

is from the same hell that gave being to sla

and calls it true charity! A Christianity

children of God at home, to send a sectarian

I may, if possible, diffuse the renovating life by the preaching of truth, and the pro-

the principles of the kingdom of Christ are

orcismatic training, under the shame

diffuse the renovating water of

risaical services, by which

connected with the well-being of the cause. It is within five miles of Auburn, the great pactory of western New-York—where the scre

twelve years exc

her monkish rites and p

Senserr, Cayuga Co., N. Y. Sept. 13, 1842. DEARLY BELOVED GARRISON:

man with his jacket and trowsers, the trucks white overhaul, and the operative from the ry, with the mason, carpenter and smith fro bench, and anvils, standing forward, eager with ing, thought and voice, to be heard in common tigin and a common liberty. From a sources, equence emanates spontaneously, y women and exideren, who never spent the better How strange to us, sometimes, appears the events of Divine Providence. When I left your State, and turned my eyes toward the hills of my native State, I intended to have been, at this time, side by side with Abby Kelley and Frederick Douglass, pouring the earnest notes of humanity and religion into the ears of a sect-ridden, demagogue-ridden, slavery-laving and selfsh neonle: but, by the providential of their best day in learning to speak, cannot is interest. They spak from the heart, and the heart seldom, if ever, when left free, proverte its God, Liberty, or the Touth. I once loved h loving, and selfish people; but, by the providential affliction of seriously impaired health of a general character, as well as ulcerated throat particularly, I upon the lips of a favorite minister, the popul and the prized student; but my taste, like equence, was empty, heartless, and selfish was compelled, by the conviction of utter incompe-tency, to turn away from the field just as the trum-pets of our men were breaking in startling blasts. ful experience tells me, it is all a trade with Education and usage, together with the app on the ears of the sleeping freemen of our aristocrats and oppressors, has well nigh id the their natural hearts. Hence their want of her frontier, and firing my soul for the conflict. I had proceeded as far as Rochester, but found myself beal for the conflict. I had their destitution of liberality, their lack of ha coming more seriously affected, and consulted sev-eral medical friends, who assured me my only hope of life was in abandoning, for weeks, the business and toleration in the sacred cause of emancin I need scarcely intimate that I am heartily see out being sent, of life was in abandoning, for weeks, the dustries taught him that of public speaking, and a resort to manual labor. Indeed, I knew it must be so, as Dr. A. Farnsworth assured me, in Massachusetts; and as grieved as was my spirit at this evidence, I yet made the resolve, and turned my course, determined, if possible, effect such a change of the tone of action in my system a quiet term. hearing and reading of the benevolence and of ministers, and the patriotism and republic 4th of July orators. The one is a mockery, and in my opinion, will so view it. The other is ult, and man shall so resent it. It amuses me to be almost daily reminded misfortune in being associated with Garrison, W. tem as would give healthful action to those Rogers, Foster, Collins, Pillsbury, and the like, tem as would give healthful action to the labor tons rendered morbid by excessive mental labor for the last 4 or 5 years. I found in this place such facilities. A few friends of freedom, who learned my situation, immediately proposed to me to make this village the place of my abode; and my friend D. R. Stone opened his house to receive me until be obtained one for me, and gave me employment heresies and denunciations of the Church and If my deeply interested friends knew the to I feel for their gratuitous cantings, and hypo pretences, they would cease to trouble they My banner of unceasing moral hostility upon the he obtained one for me, and gave me emp cy, or institutions constituting the Bulwark of As ican slavery,' shall ever, God helping me, hang; the outer wall-the anxiety of many of them to from sect, joining with those in Dennett, have given me assurances of support to a limited extent, and this awful responsibility upon the politics of the cheerful co-operation in efforts I may make, ur the guidance of truth, for the furtherance of the guidance of truth, for the furtherance of the overthrow of convession and slavery; and all, ALL their adjuncts, whether political or religious. I shall thus be enabled to labor with my hands enough to keep my body in strength for the demands of my heart. I was the more easily induced to make

try to the contrary notwithstanding. Let none of the good and true be turned for right by the pious cry after 'Liberty Party.' The friends to ensnare the unwary, and change the to truth and right from its proper channel. West nutmegs, spurious coin, and black coat asserten will hardly answer the purpose now-a-days, at they are willing to change them for the Joseph of old-fashioned anti-slavery, such as became diers of '31, '32, '33, '34, and '35. The coasses the true and consistent anti-slavery ministend days reflected too many complexions to make t pit (in the opinion of their hearers) their appr sphere.' Judge Birney is proverbial for his de ocaring, his intelligent and investigating mind, temperament, and second-thought decisions; and idently believe that, in compiling the important highly useful pamphlet on the connexion of American Church with the system of slavery, tained his characteristic discretion and sound ment, as well as knowing whereof he affirmed. Finally, my friends, of whatever faith, if yo lieve there is a God, the common Parent of the la

race, who delights in justice, mercy and fre carry forward, I beseech you, the work in which are engaged; and be it yours to enjoy His appr smile -the love and gratitude of the perising proscribed! And let American religion and w American religion and cruelty, American and stave-breeding, American religion and m tion, American religion and piracy, American and murder, cold-blooded, and calculated by A ca's largest measure, shake hands.

I am, your obliged friend, in bonds for God. and the oppressed,

C. LENOX REMOVE

NANTUCKET. This famous Island, which nges done so much to enlighten the wo into a blaze last week by an irruption of Anti-ry, Anti-Sabbath, Anti-Church, Anti-Priest, a resistance martyrs, headed by Garrison in pe They called a meeting at the Athenseum were astonished to find that it was a pl stones and brickbats were constantly windows, and so the meeting broke up in our Next day they applied for the Friends' meeting but were answered no. They then sent are crier to call a meeting at the Town Hall; but lectmen hearing the crier, shut up his mouth, a Hall too. Finding no rest in any public place, Hall too. Finding no rest in any public place, it is son cooped his company up in a cooper's sin, there demonstrated his great doctrines. The startillery of rotten eggs, and such like things, we tirely exhausted during the 'three days. Com the principles of the devotees could not have out to a severer test, than by such a rece a place. They bore the persecution patie did what they could to dishonor their ass Garrison has sunk too low to be raised again, by persecuting mobs.

The above is from the Journal of Commerce. changed and who has 'sunk,' we give the follow (sent us by an unknown friend,) from the pen of same writer, (Mr. Hale,) some few years since:

The 'Genius of Universal Emancipation, at his more, the publication of which has been suspent for a number of weeks on account of the absence the editor on a visit to Hayti, is now resumed in Lundy, the former editor, and Mr. Wm. L. Gat late editor of the Bennington (Yt.) Times. I gentlemen have entered upon their work from p ple, and with a determination not to re beacon fires of freedom on every hill in Cayuga. Send me the Liberator. I have been lonely withefforts till the full meaning of their title shall be ized. This result may be far remote; but we need that there are some noble spirits among as who obstacles can daunt, and who are resolved at all Yours, truly, J. N. T. TUCKER. ards to persevere in the great cause of 'un emancipation.' The paper wants patronage,

A letter from Woolwich, dated August 21, "There is strong suspicion that the steam vesses tezuma, taken possession of by authority of the lish government last week, off Blackwall, and tempiny said to have lish government lust week, off Blackwall, a moored there, although ostensibly said to ha built for the Mexican government, was in real for the slave trade; her crew, who had been for a voyage to the West Indies, having repeter as his ving a middle deck for slaves, and do her as being well armed. It is not probable two would have been seized had she been simply the service of the Mexican government, as the try is on amicable relations with that new state there could have been no greater objections. there could have been no greater Mexicans availing themselves of the su capabilities of the shipwrights of this c there would be in fitting out vessels for ment of Sweden, Dennark, Greece, o foreign friendly power. If it is correct, stated, that the steam vessel alluded to for the slave trade, she appears adm for that purpose, being a regular clipper, and that would have outstripped in swiftness of sa any of the steam vessels of the British navy at pri

on the slave trade stations. All the accounts received via Germany confidence of the Russian army in Circasia. Acc to a letter from the frontiers of Poland of the ult. the great expedition against the Leghes, taken by General Grabbe in June last, had con ly failed. The failure was ascribed to the off the General, who, in his anxiety to strike to blow, declined attending to the recommendation of the friendly tribes by whom he is the chiefs of the friendly tribes by whom he commanded and having nenetrated too far and companied, and having penetrated too far try, was surrounded on all sides, and co fight his way back, without being able to rest to his troops during four days and The Russians are said to have lost 6000 a officers in that disastrous retreat.

WARSAW, Aug. 30 .- On the 20th of this town of Acchanow was destroyed by fire; 114h and 24 of the large establishments are reduced to 30 families have lost everything. The table lurniture, &c. destroyed, is 1,000,000 of florins (167,000 rix dollars.)

A letter from Bologna states that on the 130 states two of the fluors of the Abbadia, a beneroleni jamb tion, gave way, with between 700 and 500 poor states and was afforded, but a length of time dipse mediate aid was afforded, but a length of time dipse to the found the victims of the accident could be sure tod from the ruins. Three persons were killed, as the foundation of 70 wounded, some of them dangers.

Mr. Isaac Hartwig d'Essin, a Jew, who died nt Hamburg, leaving a children, has bequest fortune, amounting to about 2,000,000f. to cis establishments.

THE FRIDAY

WHOL

IP A REPL ERTY AND ME ABOLITIO ON OF THE The public s, by his con uth, was as

ratifying to sion, nor fo as impressive ill or policy, e welfare of sholding So ver to forget. furious effo the last thre ans, to ren people of n of speech Now that this er that hone is really due,

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ed up the flat the return of rict; and th d Enished thi energy an ct and gratite n on the par elected to C old be made be led into er s given to h lar feeling. House of R n the right o ciated by his democrats, at he has sai olation that the could de very. The American p sed to mai The speech of tory to us.

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on with the ne apparent making the ion! The cl ess, wisely t dissatisfact district.) wh m, but from le hint to say ecial interes Mr. Adams suggested to refer-and then merely r ore could be lost to the pe more to con bug airensy h he presur

and that the who could i able rights, cticable to House on the old rule of on of petition at thirty days and at the e Monday of each se. Slave py the aforest er, on that

To show

North were a

y) for their p ed to seize ht and duty t Adams said might get so ts, before Co at might happ r the Speaker hich of them s that norther hanies, & ights or interes

e object and e views of o Verily, they ti-slavery en despised ad very! Suc et of royalty ent itself, we break, that we le of the Nor ke dastardly any longer siu ved of the ed up to appea

al right to be mible that ling to submit inspection of tives, for his ing to his go manifest any word against sound the toc slaveholding

the country li Mr. Adams. hose startlin emotion on h instruction ar the elements.

course, Mr. / tion. Nay, s on his consti powerful rall selled quictur not contempl tag-law, the

to slavery are two reasons,

ensideration would only because the bably chafe! the truckman w ve from the far smith from th

d, eager with fa ard in behalf of berty. From so ontaneously. Mer pent the better hal peak, cannot fail eart, and the natur ee, proves trai r, the popular ora

taste, like their ela trade with the ell nigh eid them want of human cir lack of hon of emancipation. olence and human nd republican a mockery, and Go

th Garrison, Wrig Church and clerg new the con gs, and hypocr estility upon the po Bulwark of Am lping me, hang up any of them to the politics of the co ng. be turned from the erty Party.' This poor stave's clerie channel. Wood

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for the Joseph's of

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The coats wors

ons to make the p s) their 'approp rbial for his digni stigating mind, or decisions; and I co g the important a connexion of can of slavery, he on and sound jud of he affirmed. er faith, if you b Parent of the hur enjoy His approxi f the perishing a American religi ligion and pro

y, American r s. bonds for God, NOX REMOND. land, which has

ne world, was three uption of Anti-Slav Anti-Priest, and no

of Commerce. e give the following from the pen of the years since: ancipation, at Ball-has been suspended at of the absence of now resumed in a perintendence of Mr. r. Wm. L. Garrissa, Vt.) Times. These vir work from princh to relinquish the pir title shall be res-ince; but we rejoits among us whom a among us whom a resolved at all has cause of universits patronage, and

August 21, sayene steam vessel Mon-nuthority of the Est Blackwall, and stably said to have be tt, was in reality but the had been engage had been eugahaving represents
slaves, and describe
not probable that as
been simply built farment, as this coathat new state; as
of this country, the
seed for this goverrece, or any othe
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uded to was intendent
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Germany confirm to Circassia. According Poland of the 15st the Lesghees, unde-ted last, had complete ibed to the obstuary siety to strike a gre-recommendations of by whom he was to do too far in the costs, and compelled ag able to afford ag aya and four nights out 6000 men and

that on the 13th that on the land a benevolt i institu-io and 800 poor work-g to the ground. In-tength of time elapsi-dent could be extra-tions were killed, and filter dangerously. Jew, who died late, has bequeathed 100,000f. to charital

THELIBERATOR BOSTON:

FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 1, 1842. TA REPEAL OF THE UNION BETY EEN NORTHERN T ASD SOUTHERN SLAVERY IS ESSENTIAL TO ISOLITION OF THE ONE, A.D. THE PRESERVA.

whenever he has attempted to get that rule rescinded,

our, to be deprived of one of their dearest rights

the people of the North should submit, even for an

good purpose! 'Et tu, Brute?'

post, rather than to cry for quarter, or to cease con-

tained by the meeting; and it would have been a

proud day for old Plymouth. But his zeal seemed to

have spent itself, the vigor of his purpose to have

citement, to discourage further anti-slavery action,

and to leave the impression on the minds of his audi-

mouth, was singularly incongruous with the design of

was a gathering of free spirits to give him a welcome

with special reference to his great efforts in behalf of

the right of petition, and not for any party purpose.

The inscriptions over his head proved this to be the

which ten minutes only were devoted to the great

together! Thanks, too, to the chairman, for this!

We returned home, as we doubt not many others did,

so great a man should have made so great a blunder.

The Non-Resistance Anniversary.

Daniel O'Connell.

ending for the Right."

Mr. Adam at Weymouth.

blic reception given to John Quincy Aphis constituents, on the 17th ultimo, at Weyas creditable to them as it was manifestly to him. The concourse of people was the spirit which they displayed was that ered enthusiasm. It was not an ordinary not for a trifling purpose. The spectacle er, and had no other object in view than ire of the whole country. It has taught the ing South a lesson which she will do well forget. It has shown the utter impotency of efforts that have been made in Congress, three years, by southern blackguards and der Mr. Adams odious in the eyes of of New-England, and especially of his pents, for his heroic assertion of the free sch and the right of petition. at this affair has been consummated, and in

honor may be given to those to whom alone due, justice requires the statement that Mr. hally indebted to the abolitionists of Plyfor his grand reception at Weymouth; hey who put the ball in motion, and kinflame of general interest that broke out yn of the veteran champion to his native that, unless they had begun, carried on, this movement, by their own characterery and zeal, no public demonstration of renule would probably have been made, and of those by whose votes Mr. Adam ned to Congress. It is proper that Mr. Adams made acquainted with this fact, so as not error by supposing that the welcome to him was the spontaneous outbreak of Representatives, on other matters aside ght of petition, have not been highly aped by his constituents; but that neither whige perats, as political partisans, cure a straw for as said and done in Congress to save from on that sacred right, which, in spite of all uld do, has been sacrificed on the altar of The abolitionists are the only portion of ican people, who really appreciate and are d to maintain, at all hazards, the right of peti-

and of Mr. Adams was far from being ant us. Till within five minutes of its brief on he seemed to have forgotten the great obshich the assenblage were called together. three hours he descanted on a great varieral topics, not one of which (excepting his Mexico and Texas) had any special conthe real design of the meeting. Nay, it rest that he was about to conclude, withg the slightest reference to the lost right of The chairman, observing this blunder, (and, visely apprehending that it would create isfaction on the part of the abolitionists of ct.) whispered in his ear-what, we cannot from what followed we supposed it was a to say something on a subject which was sterest to a large portion of his auditors Adams almost immediately said- It has sted to me that there is one topic, on which touched, and to which it is expected I fer-and that is, THE RIGHT OF PETITION. perely remarked that it was a sacred right, and old be said about it. It was now violated. the people. He knew not that he had any grown feeble, and the flame of his patricia nunicate on this point, than wha presumed had been read by his constituh were at the mercy of the slaveholding powat the abolitionists were not the only percould not enjoy their constitutional and in le rights, he proceeded to state that it was now able to get petitions on any subject before se un the day or in the manner prescribed by rule of Congress, which makes the presenof petitions a matter of right every day for the nty days after the opening of every eession, the expiration of that time sets apart hidy of each week to be specially devoted to that ig cunning now contrives to aforesaid Monday with debatable matters, so

(and we trust be will not adhere,) we call upon the petitions for the repeal of the gag law, and to be the ground of the brevity of the session, let a trial be several States are no longer called in their on that day, (and, consequently, on no other on their petitions! Hence, members are comseize such opportunities as they can find, in to accomplish that by stealth which it is their and duty to perform 'without let or bindrance. dams said that it was his practice, in order that lence, they have a voice to pierce the skies. Like might get some of the numerous petitions which rusted to his care, on various important subding of the murderers of liberty.

On the whole, the speech of Mr. Adams, at Weyefore Congress, to send to the Clerk's table all ght happen to be in his possession, leaving it Speaker of the House (a slaveholder) to say the meeting, and the peculiarity of the occasion. It of them should be received, and which rejected northern merchants, manufacturers, farmers, nies, &c. &c. may be heard in regard to their sorinterests, on this degrading condition—that ett and shape of their petitions be agreeable to as of one man, AND HE A SLAVE-DRIVER !!-, they have their reward' for persecuting the ery enterprise, and trampling on the rights of pised advocates of emancipation, at the beck of Such a stretch of arbitrary power, on the valty in England, or of the British Parliawould instantly cause a revolutionary outthat would scatter Throne and Parliament to for winds of heaven. Is it possible that the peotof the North are prepared tamely to submit to it, ardy vassals? Is it possible that they can longer slumber, knowing that they have been deed of the last constitutional right to be surrenderto appease a bloody tyrauny, and the last naturright to be taken away from human beings? Is it while that northern representatives have been wilsubmit the petitions of their constituents to the tition of the Speaker of the House of Representates, for his gracious approval or rejection, accordto his good will and pleasure? And they not

olding power is complete, and the liberties of try lie bleeding in the dust. fr. Adams, in referring to this subject, and making startling disclosures, exhibited nothing of strong on his part, and said nothing specially calcuto locate to action those who listened to him for action and advice. We expected a storm of paindignation; but there was no thunder of dechatton, no lightning of invective, no convulsion of elements. In his remarks on President Tyler's Mr. Adams was much more soimated and deere than he was in speaking of the right of peti-Nay, so far from enjoining it as a sacred duty, constituents, to make a new and still more rful rally to recover that right, he rather couned quictude and inaction! For he stated that he did ontemplate moving for a repeal of that nefarious F2-law, the 21st rule, (by which all petitions relating avery are excluded,) at the next session-and for neither of which is worthy of a moment' ration. The first was, that such a motion add only make a blow up in the House: As if, use the southern bullies on the floor would protally chife and howl as they have hitherto done

fist any indignation-not disposed to say one

od the toesin of alarm ! Truly, the triumph of the

and against this frightful procedure-unwilling to

The Spirit of a True Irishman. Dungers, 18th of 9th mo. 1842 DEAR FRIEND GARRISON :

What! does John Quincy Adams quail at the pros I do not like to let the mail go, without saying how pect of another pro-slavery explosion? Is he for offering a flag of truce to slavery for at least one year? grieved, how annoyed, how disgusted we have been Has he grown weary in well-doing, or become so would reflect the deepest disgrace on the most barba-rous nation of the earth. But what shall we say sensitive to the attacks of such paltry creatures as Marshall, Wise, & Co. that he dreads a fresh encounwhen committed in the city of 'brotherly love,' but ter? By a rule of Congress, the people of the United that they are absolutely shocking? Nor are our feel-States are denied the right of petition. At a large meeting convened expressly to honor him for his fear-announcement, from more than one quarter, that the meeting convened expressly to honor him for his fear-less vindication of that right, he tells the people that aggressive mob was largely composed of Irishmen-our countrymen! who fled from a land where oppres he shall make no attempt, at the next session of Congress, to cause the unconstitutional rule of that body to be repealed! And why? Because he thinks such sion had laid its hand upon them, and from whence they went to breathe the air of freedom. Well, what a course would create a 'blow up,' and answer no can we say but that 'profession is not principle'-What freeman that the world is full of instances of refugees from op should shrink from the conflict? It is for the minpression having themselves become the greatest op pressors—(witness the New-England Puritans.) I ions of tyranny to tremble, to dread the shock of battle, to turn pale at the sound of the trumpet, to talk teaches us a melancholy lesson of human weakness of beating a retreat, but not for those who profess to but it in no degree lessens our duty both to look well worship at the shrine of liberty. The chance of to our own hearts, and to endeavor to spread sound blow up' to intimidate or bind the spirit of the Old principles both at home and abroad. Colony! Tell it not in Virginia! Publish it not in But there is something unmitigatedly disgraceful in the whole Philadelphia affair. What was the

the streets of Charleston! To counsel inaction, or to be inactive, in such an emergency, is to be guilty of procession of the colored people for? Was it polittreason against the cause of human freedom. The obligation to assert the rights of man is not dependical or party? No. Was it for any doubtful pur pose? No. It was to celebrate the triumphs of Ten ant on the prospect of immediate success. To cease perance-to spread the glorious work of 'Fathe to assert them is to consent to the reign of despotism, to surrender ingloriously to ill-gotten power, to hug to forward a great moral warfare, in which the whole Mathew '-of 'Delavan '-of the ' Washingtonians 'world is engaged! This was the occasion for the out Another reason stated by Mr. Adams why he should break of a savage mob, amongst which there were at not disturb the repose of the House, at the next sesleast Irish. This, the occasion chosen for upholdsion, in relation to the 21st rule, was, that the session would be a short one. What of that? Is tyranny to But it is said, (in aggravation!) that the triumphs ing Ireland's name to the gaze of an admiring world be resisted on the ground of time, or as a principle ? emancipation were connected with this procession Is not a short session as unfavorable to slavery as it is to liberty? Will the devotees of that inhuman systhat a part of its object was to celebrate the anniver tem consent to lay down their arms, even for a limitrecollection the day on which myriads of things were ed period? And if not,-as we all know they will made men. Alas! alas! how low some amongst you not,—shall the champions of liberty be less vigilant, active, or uncompromising? It seems to us that Mr. of liberty be into the very dust, when men will be of liberty be into the very dust, when men will be Adams should have said to his constituents—' A blow found, whether English, Irish, or American, to take up or a dead calm, a long session or a short session, ambrage at an oppressed race celebrating a jubilee of fail not to agitate Congress by your petitions, until the triumph of freedom over slavery, and to fall on you obtain the full enjoyment of your rights. I am them like tigers for it! The truth is, our countrym determined, at the very opening of the next session, are enthusiastic in their right or wrong. If enlisted to renew my motion for the repeal of the 21st rule, on the wrong side, they are a terrible engine of op come what may, storm or sunshine, persecution or pression. The wrong path once taken, they know no applause, victory or defeat I will enter into bounds. Their natural enthusiasm perverted makes compromise with tyranny. I have not much them a terrible fee. On the other hand, if right, they of life to give, (for the sands of my existence are well nigh run,) but I am-resolved that its last good cause they espouse. But all this more and more remnant shall be actively consecrated to the restora-tion of liberty to my beloved country. Martyrdom has no terrors even to my old age. With the sacred right of petition cloven down, it is idle to talk or giving prosperity to the land, or security to the people, until that right be made whole, and enjoyed by the more fully exchanging sentiments, that so they may humblest citizen in the republic. The question of be united in a closer bond! Free Trade or a Tariff, of a Bank or a Sub-Treasury, I read with sickening feelings the letter from Potts is as dust in the balance compared with that of human rights. Stand by me, people of Plymouth rock! Multiply your petitions, your remonstrances, your ap-

placed in the Liberator, some time since, under the Refuge of Oppression.' Thou wilt see the Morning peals, your warnings, to Congress! They cannot be Register has meritedly castigated the writer, and in ent in vain. They will cheer the hearts of other tends to follow up its animadversions on the disgracerepresentatives, as well as that of my own. They ful portion of the Irish in your land. What a fu will fill the bosoms of the enemies of freedom with dismay. Be up, then, and doing! No struggle for I am satisfied, with dear Wendell Phillips, that it has this Irish Anti-Slavery Address has made! Well, liberty was ever yet lost to the world. But, whether done great good. I know many will have it otheryou prove true to yourselves, to the memories of your wise, and say that it has retarded the cause. It has sires, to the commonwealth, to the whole country, or just in the same manner as faithful preaching rouse not, I pledge myself here this day, in your presence, the wicked, and causes them additionally to blas to discharge my duty at all hazards, and to die at my pheme; but, nevertheless, religion is still to be preached, and will flourish under such opposition while the works of darkness are made increasingly Had Mr. Adams spoken in a strain like this, we are confident that he would have been rapturously sus-

What a sad affair this is, of the Governor of Cana da, having given up the fugitive from southern oppression. Alas! alas! my soul sickens at the dreadful use which may be made of this most follow paines ed-ay, and perhaps paraded about the country in as iron cage, as a proof of what comes of a love of liber ty; while it will be told that England-ay, proud tors that evil, and not good, would be the consequence of agitating the question of repeal at the next session been the refuge of the slave, has given back a fugitive at American bidding-no-at the bidding of slaveholder, into the fangs of his merciless robbers and here to his present determination, or to reverse it, persecutors. Yes! with what bitter feeling will the slave learn that the North Star points to a land of tibabolitionists of the country to be active in circulating erty no more! When will men learn the tremendo difference between a man taking a horse in an enemy' prompt in forwarding them to Congress in December country, to regain his rights, and a man robbing his If he shall decline sustaining their prayer, on fellow of himself-that most wicked of all robberies

The law of force continues to rule in England. The made of other members; and if they shall all be found famishing people have been, for the most part, awe recreant in that trial-hour, the more palpable will be into submission. Soldiers, (those who have sold rendered the shocking and humiliating condition of themselves as slaves from amongst the people,) canthe country. The rejection of petitions like these none, guns and muskets, used in a salutary manner, ought not to discourage, but mightily to stimulate the friends of impartial freedom. Their moral potency is derneath, time alone will yet tell! We have just not abated by their being trodden under foot. Like housed a beautiful harvest in these countries. May innocent blood that has been shed by the hand of viohowever, that it will check the abolition of those Banquo's ghost, they 'they will not down' at the bidabominations, the taxes on the people's food. Excuse this very hasty scrawl.

Affectionately thine. RICHARD ALLEN.

Another Serious Bereavement.

The anti-slavery cause has just lost another faithful. early, and widely known friend and benefactor, in the case—' Let there be light!'—' Welcome, defender of the right of petition!'- Shame on the nation that this city, at his residence in Summer-street, on Monfosters and sustains an institution, which dares assail, day last, aged 38. His disease was pulmonary conand would destroy, the sacred right of petition! The sumption. For two or three years past, his health admirable ode, by John Pierpont, which was sung on had been seriously affected, so as almost entirely to the occasion, was wholly devoted to this theme. The speech of Mr. Adams occupied about three hours, of tracted period, and under all his sufferings, he was sustained by a cheerful and resigned spirit, and un subject which had brought the thronging multitude shaken fortitude. It was fondly hoped by his rela tions and friends, that his visits to Haiti, in company with his estimable wife, (whose attentions to him with feelings of disappointment, and wondering that were unremitted from the beginning,) would prove permanently beneficial to him; but the disease had fastened itself too deeply to be removed by any change of climate, or by all the remedies which affec-The departure of our efficient coadjutor, HENRY C. tion could procure or skill suggest. He has paid that Waight, for England, will be seriously felt in the debt, which all the living have yet to liquidate. No non-resistance enterprise, pro tempore, on this side of the Atlantic-though, in the sequel, should his life are so deeply affected by his death; but this common and health be spared, we have no doubt whatever event of mortality almost always takes the living by

that it will give that enterprise a powerful impatus, surprise, come when it may. both at home and abroad. But, for the time being, For a series of years, Mr. Chapman acted as Treat urer of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, and his absence will create a void that cannot be easily filled-and there is, therefore, special need that all honorably and faithfully did he discharge the duties the friends of non-resistance should put forth new and of that office. His interest in the prosperity of the unusual exertions to insure a large attendance at the cause remained unabated to the last. Though from approaching anniversary of the New-England N. R. his position in society, his early espousal of it sub-Society in Boston. Let every one of them resolve to jected him to reproach, the loss of business, and the estrangement of friends, he never for a moment falattend, if practicable, even at some sacrifice of time tered, but through the most troublous period main and money,-a liberal expenditure of both being as indispensable to carry on the movements of that holy tained a serene aspect and an abiding faith. Long may his memory be cherished, especially by the colcause, as they are to the success of any other reform ored race! In this second great bereavement which Let them endeavor to secure the presence of as many his parents have sustained, we tenderly sympathize others as possible, who are inquirers on this subject, for the first stroke fell heavily on them in the loss of or think that non-resistance is not in accordance with a daughter, who was the ornament of her sex, and the scripture or reason. The meetings will be free to all persons, and the topics presented will be open to free devoted friend of suffering humanity-and the second will be severely felt by them in their old age. May and full discussion. James Boyle, we are happy to that faith which touches all things with the state, will be among the speakers at this anniversary. heaven, support them in their affliction, and enable them to submit without a murmur. . He is not dead Our Irish readers are requested carefully to peruse but sleepeth '- nay, it is only the mortal part which the speech which was recently delivered before the has ceased to act—for what power has death over immortality? A large circle of friends will participate Repeal Association in Dublin, by their great chamin the sorrow which this event must create in the pion, on the subject of American slavery, and which we have placed on our first page. Its language is explicit, but not so veliement and scorching as hitherto. the relatives of both.

eason for holding this Fair is rapidly approaching, and they who intend to aid it are rem ed that what they do for it must be done quickly .-Our glorious cause, in this section of the country, is now signally dependant on the success of this annual Fair for the means whereby to carry on its operations Abolitionists, one and all—men, women and children
—are you doing something to make this the most attractive, useful, productive Fair of the whole series Remember, 'many hands make light work'-but then the hands must first be obtained, and then put in motion. Here is something encouraging from our transatlantic friends We copy it from the Cork Examiner. It is full of Irish heart

ADDRESS

Of the Cork Ladies' Anti-Slavery Society, TO THEIR

Fellow Countrywomen and Countrymen. What ought to be done can be done.'

What ought to be done can be done.

We appealed to you last year to assist us in our exertions to abolish slavery in America; our appeal was not in vain; with generous hearts and willing hands you came forward at once to aid us in the great and good work. By your sympathy, by your liberal contributions, you cheered, you encouraged the friends of the slave in that country. The following extracts from some of the published reports and letters of MARIA WESTON CHAPMAN and CHARLES LENOX REMOND, noticing the offerings you sent, will, we feel assured, animate you to renewed exertions.

[Here follow extracts from Maria Charles and in the contributions of the state of the contributions of the state of the contributions.]

[Here follow extracts from Mrs. Chapman's spirited and graphic account of last year's Fair, particularly relating to the beautiful and generous gifts that were made by our transatlantic friends.]

We cannot read these expressions of grateful feeling without emotion—we hope and trust that our efforts will not cease, nor our zeal grow cold, until freedom be the birthright of every human soul, of every clime and country. Let us 'plead for those who cannot plead for themselves;' let us each try to do something towards hastening the glorious day, when the oppressed shall be set free; let us feel that 'It is more blessed to give than to receive.'

oppressed shall be set free; let us feel that 'It is more blessed to give than to receive.'

Much may be done by individual effort, however trifling it may be. Fenelon has truly said, 'that all great things are only a great number of small things carefully collected together.' Withhold not then your carefully collected together. Withhold not then your assistance because you can give but little; the employment of a portion of your leisure time, for a few weeks, may be made, by the exercise of ingenuity and taste, to produce much that may be valuable. Many of the contributions of last year, which cost you but a trifle brought high prices.

of the contributions of last year, which cost you but a trifle, brought high prices.

The friends of the slave need not only your sympathy—they need also additional funds to enable them to continue and to extend their arduous labors. An Anti-Slavery Fair is to be held in Boston next December. Anti-Slavery Pair is to be need in hostell communications from many of those kind friends who aided us last

from many of those kind friends who aided us last year, that they are again anxious to give us all the help in their power; we wish to tell them and you that the time is fast approaching when your offerings must be forwarded to America; they ought to be in Cork before the 8th of November.

We cannot conclude this address, without expressing our earnest hope, that the day is not far distant, when those that are now in bondage shall be freed, and when the sons and daughters of Africa shall no longer be torn from their families and their country to supply the slave markets of the world.

Authority usurped from God, not given; He only gave us over beast, fish, fowl, Dominion absolute: that right we hold By his donation; but man over man He made not Lord, such title to himself Reserving.'-MILTON

Reserving. — MILTON

Contributions and donations will be gratefully received by Mrs. Beamish, Beaumont, President; Miss Bury, Blackrock; Miss Dunscombe, Templemichael Glebe; Miss I. Jennings, Brown-street, Secretary; Mrs. A. King, Sunday's-Well; Mrs. R. Lane, Sidney Place; Mrs. Dr. Lyons, South Terrace; Mrs. Manly, Ferney; Mrs. Mannix, Dyke Parade, Secretary; Mrs. Martin, Patrick-street; Mrs. Paul M'Swiney, King-street, Vice President; Mrs. White, Clarence Terrace, Treasurer.

And by Mr. George Ridings, 98, Patrick-street, and Messrs. J. J. Bradford & Co., 78, Patrick-street, who have kindly offered to take charge of any contributions or donations entrusted to them.

Sept. 14, 1842.

County Meetings.

Thursday next, (13th inst.) commencing at 10 o'clock, auxiliary to the cause of Freedom, we solicit the cortain those counties respondence, co-operation and advice of all individu we would say, the perishing slaves expect every abo-litionist will do his duty. What efforts ought they be worse than their first. We hope our fellow-laborer, Addison Davis, who has just gone into that county

Death of Wm. Ellery Channing.

Intelligence has been received in this city of the decease of this distinguished writer, philanthropist and divine, at Bennington, Vermont, on Sunday afternoon last, after a short illness. It excites no ordinary sensation in this community, and cannot fail of doing so wherever it shall spread. No man in this country stood so prominently in European estimation, on account of his benignant spirit and fine literary at tainments, as Dr. Channing. One of his last public efforts was the delivery of an address at Lenox, in this State, on the first of August, in eulogy of West India emancipation, and in furtherance of the antislavery enterprise in our own land-a copy of which we have not seen, but which is highly commended in the Anti-Slavery Standard and other journals.

The letter of Richard Allen, of Dublin, in nother column, is worthy of the man and of Ireland.

Sudden Death .- We learn from Lowell that Robe Means, agent of the Suffolk Mills in that city, a man much exteemed for the good qualities of his head and heart, and who was a truly valuable citizen, died suddenly this morning. Yesterday he attended church as usual, apparently in excellent health.—Boston Lurenel.

Sudden Deaths.—Mr James P. Burgess, one day last week, fell dead near the Pawtuxet turnpike. He was a very respectable man, a member, we believe, of the Society of Friends.

Mr. Willism C. Munro fell in Pine street last Saturday afternoon, and immediately died, from the rupture of a blood vessel, occasioned by sudden excite-

Mr. Benjamin L. Tuells, while gunning with

friend, on Saurday, was accidentally shot through his bead by his comrade, and died instantly. Mr. T. was a young man of much promise, and his sudden departure from time is not only a great calamity to his more immediate friends, but to the society of he was an ornament.—Prov. Journal.

A Shocking Death .- Mr. Otho W. Rohrback, aged 22 years, who resided near Sharpsburgh, Washington county, Md., lost his life on the 19th ult., by having one of his legs literally torn from his body by a threshing machine.

Death of Richard Riker .- The Hon. Richard Riker so long Recorder of this city, died this morning. the announcement of the fact in the various Courts, t were immediately adjourned .- N. Y. paper.

The Cincinnati Republican says,—'We regret to announce the death of Mrs. R. C. Phillips, who was so hadly burned by the explosion of camphine on Sun-day evening. She suffered the most exeruciating agony

Suicide.—Dr. Peters, a well known manufacturer and vender of pills and lozenges in New-York for some years back, was found, yesterday morning, suspended by a cord in his sleeping-room. He was quite dead when discovered.

Death by Lightning.—The Cattaraugus County Freeman says that on Sunday evening the 18th ult. a terrible thunder storm passed over the village of Lodi.—A man and his wife by the name of Babcock, were struck by Lightning after they had retired to rest. The latter was killed, but Mr. B. was recuscitated by the free application of cold water

NINTH MASSACHUSETTS ANTI-SLAVERY FAIR. ADDRESS.

The undersigned, deeply interested in the anti-sla very cause, and feeling it to be one which will have the warmest support of every good man and woman have decided to do what they can to condense and make available the good wishes of the community, by holding their Ninth Annual Fair during Christma week, 1842. It is a laborious and costly undertaking o awaken a nation to the knowledge of its perilou ondition by reason of slavery. To do it without stir ring up the slaves to bloodshed, without exciting party rage under the name of Philanthropy, and with out yielding to opposition ;-to do it by the enunciation of sublime truth, and by spreading abroad the knowledge of assured facts; this is the work be fore us, to which the funds raised by means of the Fair will be devoted. Not a dollar of them will be expended in the labor of making an abolition party or an abolition sect, but in the promulgation among all men of the great forgotten principles of Freedom. without which every party and sect in the land are but leading it down to min, and without which no man may for a moment flatter himself that he is a patriot or a christian.

The money raised will be expended in publishing nd circulating the ablest writings, and in sustaining the most devoted and able persons who are found sac rificing themselves to this service of Freedom.

Millions of people are to be freed, and some will hrink back in alarm at the magnitude of the undertaking. We invite their participation in the work, with the promise of that expansion of soul, in conse-quence of their labors, which will enable them to feel hat this is but a portion of their work on earth. A few there are who say that the emancipation of the slaves of our country is too small and unsatisfactory a labor to engage their attention. We beg them to remember that it was a work worthy of a God to create men free, and therefore it cannot be beneath the atention of any human being to restore men to freedom. To aid the progress of the human race is th greatest and the worthiest object. To aid it effectually involves the use of a multiplicity of means, which, however small in themselves, are not, on that account the less necessary. The loftiest soul looks noblest is the discharge of the lowliest duties. To those who fear drives back and self-interest hinders, we present cause which has power even to make them forget them selves, and to give them courage and nobleness. To those who are spiritless and lifeless for want of some deeply interesting occupation, who are consumed by ennui, and old in heart before their time,-to all who are enjoying prosperity, and to all who are suffering affliction, we present this cause as a blessing, a claim, and a consolation.

There is no class or condition of men or women t whom the call for help in such a cause does not come with commanding energy: and we call on all for aid in the name of that truth, which has received our best Maria W. Chapman,

Eliza F. Mer Henrietta Sargent, Olivia Bowditch, Caroline F. Williams, Catherine Sargent, M. A. W. Johnson, Helen E. Garrison, Eliza Lee Follen. Thankful Southwick, Lavinia Hilton. Anna R. Philbrick Caroline Weston,

Ludia Maria Child. Emily A. Winslow, Mary G. Chapman, Susan Cabot, Marianne Cabot, Abby Southwick. Mary Young, Mary Willey, Louisa Loring, Ann T. Greene Phillips, Hannah Tufts, Mary F. Rogers, Marian A. Fuller,

Pledging ourselves to spare no pains to secure the best place of exhibition and sale the city affords, -to omit no exertion to make the occasion one of en joyment as well as endeavor,-to enlarge our hospitality to meet the large demands which we hope will be made upon it at the time of the Fair,-to execute SACHUSETTS ANTI-SLAVERY FAIR a most important als and societies that wish its advancer

The latest designs for all small and elegant ob not to make to attend these important meetings, if jects for drawing-rooms supplied to those friends of the cause who are skilled in cabinet and chair work. their miserable political squabbles? The Middlesex The newest patterns of all kinds of fancy works and abolitionists need quickening, or their last state will nrticles of ladies' and children's dress, will be furnish ed to those who wish, and their aid is in turn solicit ed to supply such as they possess. Farmers, manuto labor as an agent of the Mass. A. S. Society, will facturers and merchants, who wish to aid the cause meet with a kind reception, be able to collect some by donations of their respective goods and products, funds, and be successful in rousing the slumbering en- will find the Fair an effectual opportunity. Dona ions of money or materials, and an interchange of suggestion and advice may be made at 39 Summerstreet, or 4 High-street. Letters and parcels addressed to 25 Cornhill, will be safely forwarded to the managers.

All persons intending to purchase Christmas and New Year's presents, are informed that our agents in Europe have already received such orders as will ensure a splendid choice for that purpose.

TArticles and donations for the annual,- 'The Liberty Bell,' (the fourth number of which will be issued the first day of the Fair, in a more beautiful style than the preceding ones) should be addressed to M. W. CHAPMAN, the editor,

39 Summer-street.

Great State Convention in Pittsburg.

To the Abolitionists of Western Pennsylvania :

DEAR FRIENDS,-The Executive Committee of the American Anti-Slavery Society has authorised me to invite you to attend the great State Anti-Slavery Conention, to be held in Pittsburg, on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, the 12th, 13th and 14th of Oc tober. It is desirable that this should be, and it is confidently expected that this will be the largest an ti-slavery gathering ever convened in western Penn sylvania. Now that two and a half millions of ou fellow-countrymen are in chains-that our rights are cloven down, so that we speak by sufferance-that nobocracy has disgraced almost every part of our country-that the freedom of speech, the right of pe tition and of locomotion, are denied us-that our trade is prostrate, our credit impaired, and our prosperity paralyzed-that our religion is evil spoken of, our institutions contemned, and our country a hissing and a by-word before all the civilized nations of the globe-it becomes us all to unite with one heart and one mind, to labor, with persevering zeal and efficiency, to bring the murderous system of American slavery (the great cause of our present troubles and disgraceful position) to a speedy termination. Let all the abolitionists from the Ohio river to the Alleghany mountains, and from the Virginia line to the State of New-York, see that extensive notice is given of this meeting in the vicinity in which they reside, and be present themselves, and each one bring along one or two of their unconverted neighbors.

CHARLES LENOX REMOND, that eloquent man, upon whose brow the image of his God is written in a darker hue than the Caucassian race, and who, in a recent tour through Great Britain and Ireland, where he spent eighteen months, was received by the great and the good, and indeed by all classes, with the strongest demonstrations of kindness and ap probation, and John A. Collins, will also be there Many distinguished friends of freedom are expecte to be present. Brethren, sisters and friends, TO upon our soil. His heart is broken, his manhood rushed, his hopes destroyed, and his soul riven by American oppressors, who claim to be republican and christians. Our country is on the verge of ruin, and ourselves are 'verily guilty concerning our broth-

Affectionately yours, J. A. COLLINS, Gen. Agent Am. A. S. S.

SOUTHERN STATE OF AFFAIRS. Extract of a letter, dated Sept. 13, 1842 :

'The state of affairs is truly slatming in this county; on Saturday night last, the Sheriff's office was broken open, and all the papers taken therefrom, relating to the business of the approaching term of the Circuit Court, and all others, in fact; and on the night previous, the Clerk's office was entered, and all the papers taken, together with the records, minutes of court and other books. Who the author of this daring outrage is, yet remains a mystery and is seen ing outrage is, yet remains a mystery, and is even be-fond probable conjecture—but time will solve all things.—Calleille (Geo.) Pioneer.

NOTICES.

Anti-Slavery Conventions in Ohio. Anti-shavery Conventions in Ohio.

The Ohio American Anti-Slavery Society will hold a Convention at Cadiz, Harrison county, Ohio, commencing at 9 o'clock, A. M. on Tuesday, the 18th of October next; and one at or near Oakland; Clinton county, Ohio, commencing at 9 o'clock, A. M. on Monday, the 24th of October. It is likely, between these two, a Convention will be held in Granville, somewhere in central Ohio, commencing at 9 o'clock, on Friday, the 21st of October; but of this, particeller notice will be given, should the arrangement be positively made.

on Friday, the 21st of October; but of this, particular notice will be given, should the arrangement be positively made.

It is confidently expected that our talented brother Charles Lexox Remond, than whom none has better right, and few equal ability, to plead the cause of the bondman, will be present at these meetings, and perhaps other of our distinguished anti-slavery advocates from the East. It is likely this will prove a more interesting series of anti-slavery meetings, and larger than any ever held in the State; and the Ex-ecutive Committee most respectfully and carnestly in-vite the attendance of all. Let the friends of the Ohio receive Committee most respectfully and earnestly invite the attendance of all. Let the friends of the Ohio American Society be sure to be present. We have voted that it would be proper to raise four thousand dollars, to promote anti-slavery operations during the ensuing year. At these meetings it will be proper to consider how this is to be done. Let every anti-slavery man in the State, no matter what his creed or his politics, come. Let every pro-slavery man come. Let our slaveholding neighbors in Virginia and Kentucky come. They shall be welcome to the hospitalities which we purpose to extend to all who attend, free of experise during the time of the conventions.—They will never have a better opportunity of learning what abolitionism is, or to see how fast it is 'dying away.' A committee of arrangements will be found in each neighborhood, which will give timely notice through the Polianthropist, to persons from a distance, where to call, so as to be properly distributed among the friends who will entertain them.

By order of the Executive Committee,

A. BROOKE, Sec. Aug. 27, 1842.

All papers in the State of Ohio, friendly to hunan liberty, will please copy.

ADELPHIC UNION LIBRARY ASSOCIATION ' Knowledge is power.'

'Knowledge is power.'

The public are respectfully informed, that arrangements have been made for a valuable course of lectures before the Association during the ensuing season. In order to secure 'the greatest good of the greatest number,' it has been deemed expedient to change the evening, and Monday has been substituted for Tuesday, which arrangement it is hoped will give entire satisfaction to all those who are disposed to avail themselves of an intellectual feast.

Arrangements have been made with a number of distinguished gentlemen, whose names will be duly announced.

Season tickets, 50 cents each-the holders of which

Season tickets, 50 cents each—the holders of which will be also admitted to the debates, to take place once a month. Door tickets for an evening, 61-4 ets. Tickets may be obtained from Joel W. Lewis, 70 Cambridgo-street; Charles A. Battiste, 5 Sun Courtstreet; W. W. Rich, Lindall-street; Benjamin P. Bassett, 33 Endicott-street; Abner Forbes, Smith School Room; Thomas Cole, Atkinson-street; Emancipator office, 32 Washington-street, at 25 Cornhill, and of the Committee.

WILLIAM E. NELL, BENJAMIN WEEDEN, JOHN T. HILTON, THOMAS JINNINGS, Jr. ALFRED G. HOWARD,

RHODE-ISLAND STATE A. S. SOCIETY. The seventh annual meeting of the Rhode-Island State Anti-Slavery Society will be holden at Providence, commencing on Wednesday, November 16th, at 10 o'clock, A. M. It is hoped there will be a full attendance of abolitionists from all parts of the State, called to the notice which follows, of the Ladies' Fair, to be held at the time of the annual meeting.

The Anti-Slavery Women of Providence, who are The Anti-Slavery Women of Providence, who are engaged in preparations for the State Fair, would take this occasion to remind the country friends, that the sale will take place at the time of the annual meeting. They are affectionately invited to participate in the labors and enjoyments of the occasion, and to accept the assurance that they will be cordially welcomed to our hospitality during the anniversary week. Those who are to furnish tables are requested to be in the city on Tuesday, and to stop at Frankelm Hall, where the sale will be held, and where they will find friends in readiness to receive them. It is desirable that a plentiful Refreshment Table should be provided, and we look to our country friends for whatever ded, and we look to our country friends for whatever offerings they may be pleased to bestow, in the form of fruits, vegetables, meats, &c. &c. Articles of this on may be left at the Anti-Slavery Rooms description may be less at any time previous to the

MIDDLESEX, AWAKE!

The Middlesex County Anti-Slavery Society will hold its annual meeting at Acton, on Thursday, the 13th day of October, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Anti-slavery societies in the several towns in the sted to send large delegations, and all persons are interested for the welfare of their country, and for the cause of truth and humanity, are invited to be present.

Mr. Boyle, recently from Ohio, and Mr. Garrison,

and other gentlemen from abroad, will be present, and address the meeting.

SAML. C. WHEELER, Secretary.

Groton, Sept. 22, 1842.

PLYMOUTH COUNTY.

The Plymouth County Anti-Slavery Society will hold a quarterly meeting at the Universalist meeting-house, in Hanson, on Saturday, October 8th, at 9 o'clock, A. M. rsons who feel an interest in the cause of

humanity, are respectfully invited to be present. SAMUEL DYFR, Sec. Abington, Sept. 26, 1842.

NORFOLK CO. A. S. SOCIETY.

NORFOLK CO. A. S. SOCIETY.

The Norfolk County A. S. Society will hold its next quarterly meeting at Walpole, on Thursday, October 28th, at 10 o'clock, A. M. It is hoped tha the abolitionists of the County will turn out in strong force, and that those of other Counties will come up and help them. An interesting occasion is confidently expected. Among other speakers from abroad, James Boyle and W. L. Garrison are expected to attend.

J. V. MARSHALL, Rev. Sec.

FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NEW ENGLAND NON-RESISTANCE SOCIETY.

The fourth annual meeting of the New-England Non-Resistance Society will be held in Boston, on Fuesday, the 18th of October next, and will proba-ly continue in session two or three days. It will un-Tuesday, the folial of the continue in session two or three days. It will un-bly continue in session two or three days. It will un-doubtedly be a meeting of great interest, and a large attendance from all parts of the country is earnestly doubtedly be a meeting attendance from all parts of the country is earnestly solicited. An enterprise so comprehensive, so beneficial, so essential to the extirpation of the spirit of violence and war, and to the redemption of the world, should command the most ample means, excite the most intense interest, and be cherished by all those

who love the human race.

EDMUND QUINCY, President. WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Cor. Sec. Boston, Sept. 16, 1842.

BOSTON FEMALE A. S. SOCIETY. The annual meeting of the Boston Female A. S. Society will be held at the Marlboro' Hall, No. 4, on Wednesday next, Oct. 12th, at 3 o'clook, P. M. All Wednesday next, Wednesday next, Statend.
ladies are invited to attend.
S. H. SOUTHWICK, Rec. Sec.

Boston, Oct. 7, 1842.

ADELPHIC UNION LIBRARY ASSOCIATION. A question on the Second Advent of Christ in 1843, will be discussed at the Smith School Room on Monday evening, October 10th, to commence at 7 1-2 o'-

MARRIED-In this city, on the 1st instant, Mr.

DIED-Inthis city, on the 89th ult. Mrs. Susat Maria Lewis, aged 23 years 6 months.

oth of this mount d by fire; 114 house its are reduced to ask thing. The value of thing. The value of 1,000,000 of Polish

For the Liberator.

LINES.

Suggested by hearing that the Town Hall had been closed against the friends of the slave, by a majority of the legal voters. May God forgive them! It may be that they, With those who crucified the Lord of life

Know not that they were following the dark way Of sin and carnal strife : Tis possible they thought the deed was right-Saul deemed Heaven would his murder approve;

He, closing fast his soul against the light, Knew not that ' God is love.' would that they who boldly imitate His sins of bigotry and ignorance, Might have, in their dark prisons of conceit, Of heavenly love one glance.

It must be that they knew not what they did-They could not thus have basely closed the door Against those holy ones, who nobly plead The cause of God's own poor. If they had known their motives, plans, desires, Or in their hearts received God's written will, That broad benevolence heavenly love inspires,

They could not wish to still. It is indeed a stretch of charity, To think thus of the leaders—but the mass Untaught, misguided, heedless, may not see The bearings of the case. But for the leaders-language hath not power Fully the blackness of that deed to speak,

Or how they untiring toiled, ere that dark hour, To crush the poor and weak. For earthly wealth and honor, noble hearts Have freely sold themselves to works of sin, Turned a deaf ear to truth and love, and hushed The monitor within.

They sinned not thus in harmless ignorance-They knew, or had the power to know, the truth; But love of gold has checked the free expanse Of soul they felt in youth. And manhood's riper years, that should have filled

Their souls with holier, more expansive love, Sadly perverted in their course, have stilled All feeling from above. And some who did this deed were they who count Themselves among the followers of the Lord ! Profess to drink at Heaven's own blissful fount,

And feed upon His word! Oh! would that Gracious Power they really knew, That they, in forms, so much pretend to love; Then would they that forgiving spirit show,

That cometh from above. And where are they now found, whose voice

Should 'gainst all sins in thunder-tones proclaim Joined with the erring multitudes, alas ! To work out deeds of shame. Their influence (whate'er it may be worth) Is to the foes of human freedom given :-Thus Church and State combine their strength

To quench the light from heaven!

From the Christian Examiner. A HYMN OF THE SEA. BY W. C. BRYANT.

The sea is mighty, but a mightier sways His restless billows. Thou, whose hands have scooped His boundless gulfs and built his shore, thy breath,

That moved in the beginning o'er his face, Moves o'er it evermore. The obedient waves, To its strong motion, roll and rise and fall. Still from that realm of rain thy cloud goes up, As at the first, to water the great earth, Over the boundless blue, where, joyously, The bright crests of innumerable waves Glance to the sun at once, as when the hands Of a great multitude are upward flung In acclamation. I behold the shins Gliding from cape to cape, from isle to isle, Or stemming towards far lands, or hastening home From the old world. It is thy friendly breeze That bears them, with the riches of the land And treasure of dear lives, till, in the port, The shouting seaman climbs and furls the sail

But who shall bide thy tempest? who shall face The blast that wakes the fury of the ac Oh God! thy justice makes the world turn pale, When on the armed fleet, that royally Bears down the surges, carrying war to smite Some city, or invade some thoughtless realm. Descends the fierce tornado. The vast hulks Are whirled like chaff upon the waves; the sails Fly, rent like webs of gossamer; the masts Are snapped asunder; downward from the decks, Downward are slung, into the fathomless gulf, Their cruel engines, and their hosts, arrayed In trappings of the battle-field, are whelmed By whirlpool, or dashed dead upon the rocks. Then stand the nations still with awe, and pause, A moment, from the bloody work of war.

These restless surges eat away the shores Of earth's old continents, the fertile plain Welters in shallows, headlands crumble down, And the tide drifts the sea-sand in the streets Of the drowned city. Thou meanwhile afar, In the green chambers of the middle sea, Where broadest spread the waters, and the line Sinks deepest, while no eye beholds thy work, Creator! thou dost teach the coral worm To lay his mighty reefs. From age to age, He builds beneath the waters, till, at last, His bulwarks overtop the brine, and check The long wave rolling from the Southern pole To break upon Japan. Thou bidst the fires, That smoulder under ocean, heave on high The new made mountains, and uplift their peaks, A place of refuge for the storm-driven bird. The birds and wasting billows plant the rifts With herb and tree; sweet fountains gush; sweet

Ripple the living lakes, that, fringed with flowers, Are gathering in the hollows. Thou dost look On thy creation, and pronounce it good. Its valleys, glorious with their summer green, Praise thee in silent beauty, and its woods, Swept by the murmuring winds of ocean, join The murmuring shores in a perpetual hymn.

THE PATRIOT'S LAMENT.

A fearful cry is out through all the lands-A cry of fearful wail! For Tyranny Hath girded him anew, and from the free Is wresting what is theirs; the while his hands Are red with blood of men, who dared to call From their low prisons, where the cankering chain Eat in their flesh, or Custom held in thrall Heart, mind, and nobler spirit, till the brain Was seared as with live fire !- And yet, while Wron, Thus lifts his head, and Liberty's loud shriek Peals through the darkened air the toesin song, My voice, alas! grows faint-my hand grows weak, And my arm falters, even while it strives Oh, Freedom, Freedom, for a thousand lives!

A FREEMAN'S CHOICE.

Better to sit in Freedom's hall, With a cold damp floor and mouldering wall, Than to bend the neck, or bow the knee, In the proudest palace of slavery !

MISCELLANY.

FRIEND GARRISON : Please copy the following communication from

Olive Branch, with the following statement. Before its insertion in the Olive Branch, this in was refused by the Boston Recorder, New-England Puritan, Christian Watchman and Christian Reflector, all which papers, except the last, had bestowed high praise upon the book in question, and strongly recommended it to the Christian public.

The editor of the Recorder assigned the following easons for refusing to insert my article:

'This communication is inadmissible. It does not omport with the object and design of the Boston Recorder. With us, the inspiration of the scriptures is not a matter of discussion. We have examined the not a matter of discussion. We have examined the subject, and satisfied our own minds; and our paper is established to support the Christian religion, and not to discuss the foundation on which it rests. As to the merits of Gaussen, it belongs, as a matter of discus-

the Recorder noticed the book again as follows:

"We have found some of the above mentioned facts in Gaussen on Inspiration of the Bible, a work of sterling value: going deeply and most thoroughly into this great subject, and written in a very attractive style, and well worthy a place in every family in the land. The book shows great learning without any needless parade of it, and an eminent spirit of piety pervades its pages. It is a nost timely offering to the American public at this time, when there are so many loose notions affoat in regard to the sacred volume."

But he proceeds to draw inferences from the expression "word of God," as follows. 'If Isaiah commenced his prophecies by saying, the Lord hath spoken," the same summons should address us from all the books of the Bible, because they are all called the word of God.' Here the premises are insufficient for the conclusion; the conclusion itself asserts only that a thing should be, not that it is; and, finally, the reason upon which the whole is based, has no weight

Comment upon the above facts is unnecessary. They are, however, worthy of record and remembrance, as additional evidences of the fact, that 'it does not comcorder and our other popular orthodox newspapers, no means. The phrase may be used without attestto publish the truth, when it opposes their creed or their party.

Gaussen on the Plenary Inspiration of the Bible.

school of Geneva, and translated by the Rev. E. N. Kirk, was announced, before its first appearance in English, in such an imposing manner, and has ever with such hearty approbation, that we might reasona-bly expect to find it a work of unusual excellence; we might reasonably expect to find it accurate, logical, and successful in proving that which it attempts to prove. The publication of this book was a matter of poculiar interest and satisfaction to myself, for I to Jews and Gentiles. This expression, therefore had many months been searching for satisfactory information on this very point, and searching in vain. It was my practice at that time to inquire of every Orthodox clergyman with whom I had any conversa tion, 'Where can I find the proof of the inspiration of the scriptures?' Most of these gentlemen referred me very confidently at first to the authorities usually uoted on that subject,-to Lardner, Horne, Paley, Dick, Parry, Dr. Woods, &c .- but when assured that examination of these authors had shown me some plausible considerations tending towards proof, but no proof whatever, they knew not what else to say .-From this state of uncertainty I must, however, exby books, but by the authority of the church. Only

I do not know who has proved it.' Such were the circumstances that preceded my pe rusal of Mr. Gaussen's book. My expectations being and other eminent divines, I read it with great engerness, and particular care, examining in the Bible the connection and true meaning of all the passages refer-

arguments and assertions are founded on ly display a habit of word-catching, for I can describe it by no better name, which reminds one of the fa mous syllogisms that prove that nothing is something, and that every cat has three tails. Instances of this a prophetic book? will be adduced under the succeeding heads.

2d. The main argument of the book, upon which the author chiefly rests to prove the verbal inspiration of the Bible, contains a gross and obvious fallacy. The chief idea extending from page 283 (where the scriptural proof' begins,) to page 315, is as follows:

All the words of the prophets are given by God. All the hooks of the Old and N.

Therefore, all the words of the Old and New Tes taments were given by God.

phecy of the scriptures is of any private interpreta- half the Old Testament was written. Yet this pastion; for the prophecy came not in old time by the sage, thus manufactured, is adduced to prove that 'ou will of man, but holy men of God spake as they were sacred books contain no errors; all their writing is in moved by the Holy Ghost;' he explains this by the spired of God.' p. 39. definition that a prophet is 'a man whose lips utter the words of God;' and fortifies it by abundance of Jew by education, language and manners, wrote The spirit of the Lord spake by me, and his word ture in the Jewish sense, as designating the Old Teswas upon my tongue. The word of God came unto

the word came unto John in the wilderness,' &c. &c. Respecting this, it is sufficient to say that the declaration of Peter does not prove what he infers from furnishing complete proof of the inspiration of the it,-that his definition of the word prophet, though true in one sense, is incorrect and entirely unauthorized in the sense he ascribes to it,-and that the concluding scraps from scripture no more prove verbal inspiration, than they prove that the invisible God has mouth composed of muscles and lips like ours.

Passing by thus briefly the many notable things contained under this first member of the syllogism, I wish to call particular attention to the secon asserts that 'All the books of the Old and New Testaments are prophetic.' Observe how he commences the proof of this assertion, pp. 292, 3.

*And first, all the scriptures are indiscriminately called THE WORD OF GOD. This title at once, by itself, would be sufficient to show us that, if Isaiah commenced his prophecies by inviting the beavens and the earth to hear, because the Lord had spoken,—(Isaiah i. 2.) the same summons should address us from all the books of the Bible, because they are all called the word of God.

alled the word of God.

We can nowhere find a single passage which perits us to detach one of its parts from the others, as mits us to detach one of its parts from the others, as less divine than they. To say that the entire book is the word of God, is it not to attest that the very The word of God, is it not to attest that the very phrases of which it is composed were dictated by him? Now, the entire Bible is not only named 'the word of God,' it is called without distinction, THE ORACLES OF GOD, (Rom. iii, 2.) Who does not know what the oracles were in the opinion of the ancients? Was there then a single word which could express more absolutely a complete and werbal inspiration? And as absolutely a complete and verbal inspiration? And as if this term employed by St. Paul did not suffice, we again hear Stephen, 'filled with the Holy Ghost,' call em Living ORACLES. 'Mosest' says he, 'received the living oracles, to give them to us. (Acts vii. 38.) the scriptures, without exception, are then a con-ied word of God; they are his miraculous voice his living oracles.

Again he says, page 294, 'It is worthy of remark, that Jesus Christ, and the apostles, and all the people habitually applied the title of prophets to all the authors of the Old Testament. Their habitual designation of the entire scriptures was 'Moses and the prophets'. Moses and the prophets.'

And again, page 298, 'We quote this important passage: " Even as our beloved brother Paul, also, according to the wisdom beloved brother Paul, also, according to the wisdom given unto him, hath written unto you; as also in all Revelation alone; yet Gaussen tries to put which are some things hard to be understood, which they that are unlearned and unstable wrest, as they do also the other scriptures, unto their own destruction.

'The apostle, in the second verse of the same chapter, had already represented himself and his fellow-apostles as occupying the same rank, and invested with the same authority as the sacred writers of the Old Testament, when he had said, 'Remember the words which were before spoken by the holy FROMERTS, and the commandments which you have received from US APOSTLES of the Lord and Saviour—The principles of the apostles were then whatever The writings of the apostles were then whatever those of the Old Testament were; and since the latter are a writter property, that is to say, a word entirely God's, the former are nothing less."

The above extracts form a fair specimen of Mr. Gaussen's reasoning, which must be characterized as singularly loose, rambling, inconclusive and sophisti-'All the scriptures are indiscriminately called THE

WORD OF GoD, he says. Where are they so called, and by whom? The entire Bible is never so denominated by any one of its writers. The expressi word of God,' as now commonly used, is a popular phrase, indicating the general belief that the Bible contains a message from God to mankind, and it can, Two or three weeks after this refusal, the editor of of course, have no such weight in the argument as our author ascribes to it. But he proceeds to draw inferences from the ex-

reason upon which the whole is based, has no weight or authority whatever.

Again he says, ' To say that the entire book is the word of God, is it not to attest that the very phrases port with the object and design of the Boston Re- of which it is composed were dictated by him?' By

ing or implying any such thing.

He proceeds,-- The entire Bible is not only named the 'word of God,' (observe, this expression had no quotation marks when it was first used, p. 202; no This book, written by a Professor in the Theological it is quoted to enforce the pretence that the scripture uses it in this sense,) but it is called without distinction the oracles of God.' Rom. iii. 2.' This is not correct. Let us look at the passage. 'What adsince been hailed by the clergy and the religious press vantage then hath the Jew ? or what profit is there of circumcision? Much every way; chiefly, because that unto them were committed the oracles of God.' It evidently speaks of a period when the oracles of God were committed to the Jews alone, and cannot refer to the New Testament, which was given alike does not designate ' the entire Bible.

Again be says, speaking still of the entire Bible . We hear Stephen, filled with the Holy Ghost, call them LIVING ORACLES. Moses, says he, received the living oracles, to give them to us. Acts vii. 38. All the scriptures, without exception, are then a continued word of God.' Indeed! Did Moses receive the entire Bible to give to us? Did he even receive half the Old Testament?

He proceeds to argue from a Jewish popular expression, as he has above from an English one, and says of Christ, the apostles and the people, 'their habitual designation of the entire scriptures was Moses cept an Episcopal clergyman of Boston, who told me and the prophets.' And what then? What if they that the doctrine was proved to his mind, not chiefly did, for convenience sake, apply this brief term to a book in which were collected the works of from one of the clergymen thus asked, a man of venerable twenty to twenty-five writers, and which contains not only prophecy in its two legitimate senses, name age, and distinguished for his attainments in theological learning, replied to my question without attempt ly, prediction and religious exhortation, but history, 'Many writers,' said poetry, tradition, parables, amatory songs, and proverthis gentleman, 'have treated upon the subject of in- bial sayings? Can this expression transform Esther and the song of Solomon into prophecy? spiration, some more and others less satisfactorily, but

In the passage which we have quoted above from . 298, our author finds the Apostles associated with the writers of the Old Testament, and thence conraised by the praises bestowed upon it by Dr. Woods, cludes that he has proved a verbal inspiration for the former as thoroughly as for the latter,-a position which we readily admit.

Mr. Gaussen fails entirely to prove the point upon which his whole argument depends, that all the books is fully proved—but he never proves it; unless indeed words rather than things, and the reasonings general- the sophistical system of word-catching, of which I have given some examples, can be called proof. And how could he prove it? In what sense is the account of the creation a prophecy? How can Ruth be called

3d. The third grand defect to be noticed in the work under consideration, is that the quotations from scripture are, in numerous instances, grossly pervert ed from their proper meaning. On page 39, we find the following passage quoted,

as if from the Bible, and termed immediately after-wards 'a testimony of the word of God.' 'The scripture is purified, as silver seven times tried in the fire; it is perfect.' This is made up of two passages, neither of which speaks of the scripture, the entire Bible, but one of the words of the Lord, and the Our author supposes the first of these assertions to other of the law of the Lord. These passages are in be proved by the declaration of Peter, that 'No pro-

Mr. Gaussen must have known that when Paul, passages like the following : 'The mouth of the Lord Timothy, also a Jew, 'All scripture is given by inf Hosts hath spoken; the Most High hath spoken. spiration of God, he must have used the word scrip-The word of God came to Matthew; ment did not then exist as a collected volume, som of its books not having been written until thirty years after. Yet he has repeatedly quoted this passage as entire Bible. Hear him :

The theory (of the opposers) is that one part the Bible is made by man, and another part by God Now hear the Bible itself. It protests that "all scrip-ture is given by inspiration of God." It does not indi-cate an exception." p. 52.

Next we have a quibble upon the word scriptur presented as a basis for the false interpretation:

A scripture or writing is composed of letters and words, and not of invisible thoughts only. Now "all scripture is given by inspiration of God," we are words, and not of invisible thoughts only. Now "all scriptore is given by inspiration of God," we are told. That which is warrars is then inspired of God, and that which is inspired of God is the whole scriptore, that is, all that is written." p. 160. Again we have the same false representation gives n the Catechism, p. 256.

Question. Ought we then to think that every part of each one of the sacred books of the holy scrip-ture was equally inspired of God?'
'Answer. The scripture, in defining itself, admits no distinction All the sacred books, without any ex-ception, are the word of the Lord. The ENTIRE SCRIPTURE, says St. Paul, 2d Tim. iil. 16, is inspired

So much for this text. We will give a few other specimens of Mr. Gaussen's unfairness in quotation from the Bible.

Page 296. 'Whatever David wrote, even his least rords, were written by him, SPEAKING BY THE HOLY SPIRIT, says our Lord, Mark xii. 36. Let us turn to this passage. 'For David himself said by the Holy Ghost, "The Lord said unto my Lord, sit thou on my right hand," &c. It affirms nothing but that this in-

dividual passage was spoken by the Holy Ghost. We hold in the scriptures an eternal book, all of whose authors have said with St. Paul, -and I think that I too have the spirit of the Lord.' Where have they said so?

God declares to every one that heareth the words of this prophecy, that if any one shall take away from the words of this book, (the Bible,) God will take away his part from the book of life.' Thes words were evidently spoken by John, of the book of Revelation alone; yet Gaussen tries to persuade us

Passages showing a like perversion of the me of scripture, might be multiplied to an indefinite extent, but enough have been already mentioned.

A collateral question of some interest here arises. Had Dr. Woods, of Andover, rend this book and seen these quotations, before he wrote respecting it,- My expectations are exceeded by the merits of the work.

Logic and rhetoric are happily combined. I know not whether it is more proper to call it eloquent logic, or logical eloquence; I think I shall come nearest to the truth to call it both. I am delighted with the spirit of the writer, as well as with the truth of his position and the strength of his arguments. Had the guardians of the religious press read and examined the book before they bestowed such hearty commendations upon it?

Western Railroad.

ON and after Monday, Sept. 12, 1842, passenger trains run daily, (Sundays excepted,) leaving Roston at 6.12 A.M., and 3.1-4 P.M. for Albany. Albany at 6.1-2 A.M., and 3.1-4 P.M. for Albany affects at 9 A.M. and 11-2 P. M. for Boston. Springfield at 61-4 A. M. and 11-2 P. M. for Albany. Worcester at 9 A.M. and 12-2 P. M. for Albany. The U. S. Mail train leaves Boston at 3 A.M.; returning, leaves Boston at 2 P.M. and Worcester at 4 1 2 P.M. The time is Boston time, which is about 15 minutes in advance of Albany time.

The merning train from Boston to Albany arrive at Worcester at 9, at Springfield at 11 3-4, A. M., at Pittsfield 3 1-4P. M., at Chatham 4 3-4, and at Albany put implicit confidence in the lessons of human

put implicit confidence in the lessons of human teachers. Mr. Gaussen's book has the merit of ingenuity, but not of truth. And the lover of truth must have better evidence than its pages afford, before he can admit the verbal inspiration of every portion of C. K. W. the Old and New Testaments.

Results of War.

In 1803, there were captured of our vessels by the British, 20; by the French, 17. Total, 37, besides several by the Neapolitans, &c.
In 1804, 39 by the British, and 90 by the French.—

Total 123, besides several by the Danes, &c. In 1805, 116 by the British, and 64 by the French. Total 180, besides several by the Danes, &c. In 1806, 131 by the British, 23 by the French, and

In 1807, 194 by the British, and several by other

The total number of American vessels captured b the British prior to the orders in Council of Nov. 11. 1807, including 28 not assigned to any particular year, was 528. After said decrees, and before the declarawas 528. After said decrees, and before the declara-tion of war in 1812, 389. Total by the British, 917. Total by the French, 558, viz. 206 before the issuing of the Berlin and Milan decreess; 307 during the oper-ation of those decrees; and 45 after their revocation. Total by the Danes 70; by the Neapolitans 47; and

several by the Spaniards.

The grand total of American vessels captured, fro 1803 to 1812 inclusive, is as follows: By the British, By the French. y the Danes.
y the Neapolitans,
y the Spaniards, not known.
Grand total. 70 47 1592

Of the whole number, about 1000 were condemned and the rest released or compromised, after numerou

Obscene Prints.—The police during the past week Obscene Prints.—The police during the past week have been active in ferreting out some of those who have for some time been pandering to the baser passions of the worst class of our city, by the sale of obscene books and prints. A number of the most licentious and indecent publications, together with a great quantity of steel and copper plates and wood cuts of the vilest character, have fullen into the hands of the police officers. The venders of these filtry things have already been submitted to a primary examination, and held to bail to answer before a higher court. S. G. Drake and one other dealer in Cornhill somewhat noted for his antique tastes, and a vile huckster in Commercial-street, are the persons who have thus in Commercial-street, are the persons who and religion. We trust that the punishment to be inflicted by the court will be such as will prove an example to that class, and save our city from a flood of infamous works, so fatal to the possible from the court will be such as well as the passen. traged the laws of the Commonweaith, of decency ous works, so fatal to the morals of our youth .

More Riots. Philadelphia is emphatically the city of riots. Here is an account of the latest one. On Saturday night there was a most disgraceful row and fight up town, between the firemen. A member of the Independence Hose, by the name of Thomas Brady, was beaten almost to death, and in that condition taken to the Hospital. Yesterday afternoon, about the time the churches were calling, the figh-was renewed again. The Independence members and was renewed again. The Independence members and their hose house was attacked by the members of the Kensington, and one of the most outrageous scenes ever witnessed among firemen ensued. Stones were thrown in every direction, and a number of persons severely injured, windows broken, and the lamps in the streets shattered to pieces. The Independence beat back their assailants, and pursued them for several suppose, in the whole route throwing stones and Jacob's Ladder.— What was you walking with that nigger for?

nigger for?'
'He is a rich merchant from Jamaica. I don't care for that. We ought not to

with negroes.

But he owns that large rich cargo at the wharf.'

Well, still we ought not to be on an equality with colored people.'

But he is worth two millions of dollars.'

'Indeed!—Do me the honor to introduce me to the gentleman. I hate aristocratic distinctions.'—Portland

Accident at Dawfuskie .- On Saturday last, we no ticed an accident that happened at the plantation of Wm. H. Mongin, Esq., on Dawfuskie Island. We are pleased to learn that it was not so exceed an accident ticipated. The negroes had resorted to an old barn ticipated. The negroes had resorted to an old barn for protection from rain, but the driver seeing a gust coming up, ordered them all to leave the building. In the act of doing so, it fell; one was killed, and fifteen injured; three of them had limbs broken, the rest were much bruised. Medical aid was promptly rendered, and the injured are all recovering.—Savannah Georgian.

The Lexington.-The wreck of this ill-fated vesse has been raised to the surface of the water, but—one of the chains breaking—she again sunk in 120 feet of water. The attempt is again in rogress. The eigh hundred dollars recovered from her were not in bills as before stated, but in a lump of silver, weighing 30 pounds, melted by the fire, the box having been emptied on the deck, to be used as a bucket for throwing water on the flames.

Moderate Fortune .- It is stated that the Rothschilds of London, have offered to compound their tax, under the new Income Tax of Sir Robert Peel, for the three years, at £25,000. In other words, they are willing years, at £25,000. In other words, they are willing to be let off with they payment to the tax collector of \$40,000 a year. They admit, therefore, that their annual income is at least one million three hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

A Cargo.-A whaler arrived at New-Bedford, or A Cargo.—A whater arrived at New-Bedford, on Saturday, with forty-seven hundred barrels of oil, (four hundred sperm,) and forty-five thousand pounds of whalebone. It was the ship America, Captain Fisher, which had been absent twenty-six months.

Professor Nuttal, late Professor of Botany in the Harvard University, has had a fortune of £100,000 left him in England.

Fruits of Tee-totalism .- There are at present in the Irish Savings' Banks, £400,000, the property tee-totallers of Ireland. The Cost .- The recent riots in Philadelphia have

thus far cost the city \$3373, to say nothing of the buildings that were burnt, which will probably treble All Alice and Kicking.—The Picayune says that a flat boat arrived at Carrolton on the 12th, having on board treenty-seven hundred alligators! An amiable

set of passengers. The Nantucket Marine Camels have at last sucin taking a large ship over the bar, without

The Sangamo Journal states that Joe Smith and O. P. Rockwell are now outlaws, they having escaped from the officers of justice.

Breach of Promise - J. M. Pettingell, Publisher of the Transcript, at Amesbury, has recovered the sum of 1600 dollars, of Mrs. McGregor, formerly Miss Emily S. Browne, of Seabrook, N. H. for violating her promise to enter with him into the hely state of

Mezican War Steamers .- One of these vessels, the Gundaloupe, made of iron, was spoken on the 22d oft. off the coast of Yucatan. She appeared to be fully manned, and had her guns mounted.

There died lately, says a German paper, in the vil-lage of Felsoe Focrock, in Transylvania, a farmer, named Terebesi, in the 135th year of his age. He al-ways enjoyed good health, and worked in the field ways enjoyed good health, antil just before his death.

An immense cavern has been recently discovered in Scoharie County, N. Y. and has been partially explored. It is several miles in extent, and contains a small lake, and also a stream of water of considerable

The Marquis of Downshite is at present employing not fewer than 1200 laborers in draining and other public works in Ireland.

Amail train on Sunday will leave Worcester at A. M.; Boston at I P. M.

All baggage at the risk of the owner.

TRAVELLERS' DIRECTORY.

P Equality of privileges.

WESTERN RAILROAD.

Pittsfield 3 I-4P. M., at Chatham
6 P. M. Fare through, \$5 00.

The cars leave Albany for Utica at 7 P. M.
Steam-boat leaves Albany for New-York at 7 PM.
The evening train from Boston to Albany arti

Steam-Boat leaves Albany for New-York at 7 f at. The evening train from Boston to Albany arrives at Worcester at 5 1-2 PM. at Springfield 8 1-2 P M.—leave next morning at 6 1-2, arrive at Pittsfield 9 1-4, at Chatham 10 3-4, and at Albany at 12 M.—The morning train from Albany arrives at Chatham 7 3-4, at Pittsfield 9 1-4, A. M., at Springfield 12 M. and Batter 6 1-9 P M.

and Boston 6 1 2 P. M.

The evening train from Albany to Boston arrive at Chatham at 5 3-4, PM, at Springfield 9 3-4 PM.—leaves Springfield at 6 1-4 AM, and arrives at Boston 12 M. Greenfield, Hanover and Haverhill .- Stages

For Greenfield, Hanover and Haverhill.—Stages leave Syringfield daily, at 9 P. M., for Haverbill, via Northsmpton, Greenfield, Brattleboro', Hanover, &c. Passengers leaving Boston at 314 P. M., may take GEORGE BLISS, President.

IF Human rights not restored, but shamefully out BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE, TAUNTON AND NEW-BEDFORD RAILROAD.

FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT. To Commerce Sept. 1, 1842.

Boston and New York U. S. Mail train via Stonington THE United States Mail Train will leave Boston daily, Sundays excepted, at 4 o'clock, P. M.; and Providence daily, Mondays excepted, on the arrival of Mail from New-York.

ACCOMMODATION TRAINS Leave Boston for Providence, Dedham, Taunton, and New Bedford, daily, Sundays excepted, at 73-4 A. M. and 3 1-4 P. M.

A. M. and 3 1-4 P. M.

Leave Providence for Boston, Taunton, New Bedford and Way stations daily, Sundays excepted, at 7 3 4 AM. and 3 PM.

Leave New Bedford for Boston and Providence, and way stations, daily, Sundays excepted, at 7 1-2 AM., and 21-2 PM.

Leave Taunton for Boston and Providence, daily, Sundays excepted at 8 1-4 A. M. and 31-4 P. M.

DEDHAM BRANCH RAILROAD.

The trainsr atdaily, Sundays excepted, as follows: Leave Boston at 8 1-2 AM, 12 1-2 M. 3 1-4 and 6 1 S M, Leave Dedham at 7 1-2 AM. 10 AM. and 5 1-4 PM. W. RAYMOND LEE, Sep't.

II Humanity respected. BOSTON AND LOWELL RAILROAD. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

ON and after Monday, March 14, the passanger trains will run as follows, viz:
Leave Boston at 7, A. M., 11, A. M.; 2 and 5 3-4, Leave Lowell at 7, A. M., 11, A. M.; 2 and 5 3-4,

The morning and evening trains will stop for way CHARLES S. STORROW,

Agent Boston and Lowell Railroad Company IF Human rights not invaded. BOSTON AND MAINE RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. ON and after Monday, March 14, passenger trains will run daily, (Sundays excepted,) as follows. Leave Boston at 7 pand 11 A. M. and 5 P. M

Andover, Haverhill, Exeter, Newmarket and Do ver.
Leave Dover at 5 and 101.2 o'clock, A. M., and 4 P. M., for Exeter, Haverhill, Andover, Boston, well and Nashua.

Lowell and Nashua.

Passengers can be conveyed from Nashua and Lowell to the stations on this road, by the trains which leave Lowell at 7 and 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.; and to Lowell and Nashua, by all the trains from Dover. Stages leave Exeter or Dover on the arrival of the morning train from Boston, for nearly all parts of Maine, and the northern and eastern parts of New-Hampships

Hampshire. Merchandisc CHARLES MINOT, Superintendent. Dover.

If An odious distinction on account of color, and bullying propensity to carry it out. EASTERN RAILROAD.

NEW ARRANGEMENT. ON and after Aug. 18th, Trains leave as follows:
Boston for Portsmouth, 7 AM. 12 M, 5 PM.
Boston for Salem, 7, 8 3-4, 12 M, 3 1-2, 5, 7 PM.
Salem to Marblehead, 7 3-4, 9 1-2, AM. 1, 2 1-2, 1-4, 6 PM.

Portsmouth to Boston, 7 AM, 12 1-2, 4 PM. Salem to Boston, 7 1-4, 9, 11, AM. 2 1-2, 5 1-2, 6 Marblehead to Salem, 7, 8 3.4, 10 1-2 AM. 2, 3, Sundays to Portsmouth at 12 M .- from Portsmouth, 7 AM.

This Company will not be responsible for any loss ordamage to baggage beyond \$100, unless paid for at the rate of the price of a passage for every \$500 ad-ditional value.

JOHN KINSMAN,

I No unwarrantable distinctions. NORWICH AND WORCESTER RAILROAD CAILROAD AND STEAMBOAT LINE BETWEEN THE New York steamboat train will leave Wortival of the train which leaves Boston at 4 P. M., and will leave Norwich for Worcester and Boston, on the arrival of the steamber from New York.

ACCOMMODATION TRAINS leave Norwich at 6 A. M., and 4 1-2 P. M. daily, ex leave Norwich at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M.
Leave Worcester at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.
The trains leaving Norwich at 6 A. M. and Worcester at 9 1-2 A. M., and 4 P. M., connect with the

trains of the Boston and Worcester and Western Railroads. T. WILLIS PRATT, Sup't.

IP Equally free to all. NASRUA AND LOWELL RAILROAD. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. ON and after Monday, March 14, the pastrains will run, in connexion with the care

trains will run, in connexion with the cars of the Boston and Lowell Railroad, as follows:
Leave Boston at 7 and 11 A. M., and 2 and 5 3-4 Leave Nashua at 61-4 and 101-4 A. M., and 11-4

Leave Lowell at 8 1-4 A M., 12 1-4, 3 1-4 and 7 P. M., or immediately on the arrival of the cars from All baggage at the risk of the owners.

All baggag, at the risk of the owners.

On the arrival of the cars at Nashua, stages leave for any part of New Hampshire, Vermont, New York, and Canada, via Concord, Keene, and Charlestown, N. H., Windsor and Brattleborough, Vt.

Books are kept at the stage offices, 9 and 11 Blm st, where seats can be secured in any of the coaches, and correct information obtained respecting any of the stage routes stage routes

stage routes
Passengers from Mason Village, New Ipswich,
Keene, Walpole, Bellows Falls, and Brattleboro, Vt.
daily, by 7 o clock cars from Boston, through in one
day, and Albany and Saratoga second day.
ONSLOW STEARNS, Superintendent. TP No exclusiveness

BOSTON AND WORCESTER RAILROAD. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. THE accommodation trains run daily, except Sun

Leave Boston at 7, A. M., 1, P. M., and 3, P. M.
The first and last trains connect with the Western
tailroad. The first and second with the Norwich eve Worcester at 6 A. M., buil past 9 A. M., and

The second and last trains connect with the West NEW YORK STEAMBOAT TRAIN, VIA NOR will leave Boston at 4 o'clock, P. M. every day, (Sur

days excepted,) stopping at Framingham, Wo All baggage at the risk of the owner.
WILLIAM PARKER, Superintende

UNION HOUSE.

THE obscriber has lately opened a genter ing know, situated at No. 4 Southack. The house has been put in complete repair well calculate to accommodate all who map possed to aware their patronage. Stranger the city are solvited to call at the Unio where every exchain will be made to ter sojourn a pleasant obe, and that two on the caractelerms. Boston Sept. 30th, 1844 Ladies in the Country

WILL find it for their advantage to

DAN'S, No. 2 Milk street, second de ington street, where they will find o

To Anti-Slavery Mechanics, Merchant &c.

THE subscriber offers his services to THE subscriber oners any services to anishme mechanics, merchants, &c. in the city of course, to furnish them with colored boys as appeared it is hoped that Abolitionists will direct their attout to the importance of aiding that class who debarred from those privileges so freely enjoyed. None but those of good qualifications will be

Apply to WILLIAM C. NELL, 25 Corol.

BOARDING HOUSE FOR COLORED SEAMEN.

The subscriber begs leave to inforseamen as may visit Boston, that he excellent Boarding House for their on temperance principles, at No. 5, Sun Cour (first house below the Bethel Church,) and happy to receive their patronage. No pains spared on his part to make their situation pleas satisfactory. The rules of the house will be in ance with good order and the principles of mo 5, Sun Court Str.

Boston, June 8, 1842. IMPORTANT WORK!

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Druggists, and Officers of the Revenue, char descriptions of the commodities which pass their hands 3dly. By exhibiting some of the finest of ments of Chemistry and Physics, to lay open

cellent practical school to Students of 4thly. To teach Capitalists, who may be of placing their funds in some productive industry, to select, judiciously, among plausi

5thly. To enable gentlemen of the Law to well acquainted with the nature of these schemes which are so apt to give rise to high 6thly. To present to Legislators such a sition of the staple manufactures, as may

And, lastly, to give the general reader, ly on Intellectual Cultivation, views of m noblest achievements of Science, in effective grand transformations of matter to which G ain and the United States owe their p

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A LL who are acquainted with the m. Pills will do him the justice to say, of the last men to impose upon the ue of these Family Pills has been so ue of these Family Pills has been so often mifest, that an extended description of their hardly needed. It is of more importance public where they are to be had; and, although the hardly not held up as a specific for every distinct chronic diseases; and what they have counteracted and cured many acut stinate chronic diseases; and what they have the hardly law tone. It is not improbable they can do again. done, it is not improbable they can do again the language of the inventor:- 'An ear successfully to be their own physician, in all

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[SEE FIRST PAGE.] FROM THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.

Remittances by Mail.—'A Postmaster may ende money in a letter to the publisher of a newspaper, pay the subscription of a third person, and from it letter if written by himself' (L'Agents who remit woney should alwaydes, nate the persons to whom it is to be credited.

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THE AST Henry V D' To wh.

ras of the I I Letters ADVER r 31 00.

FRANCIS J. WM. LLO VOL.

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Berefore, there as the ministers of the sabbath is a same as the same as

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